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TWELVE PAGES — ONE RIYAL

## Desai quits post after party battle

NEW DELHI, July 15 (Agencies) — Prime Minister Morarji Desai said Sunday he has resigned.

The 63-year-old leader submitted his resignation during a 40-minute meeting with President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy.

Desai looked sober after taking

the action which concluded his 28-month rule.

He said he had no statement to make but in reply to questions whether he had resigned, Desai said, "Yes, Yes."

"I have to continue until other arrangements are made."

An ascetic and deeply religious Hindu, Desai's political career stretched back to the early days of India's struggle for independence.

After holding high office in the early years of self-rule, he spent eight years in the political wilderness, including two in solidarity confinement while Mrs. Gandhi ruled the country under emergency decree.

He was released in early 1977 a few hours before Mrs. Gandhi called a general election, and quickly emerged as the leader of the anti-Gandhi groups which sank their many differences to form the Janata Party.

The Janata Party is now expected to choose a new leader. Jagjivan Ram, who is deputy premier, defense minister and the undisputed leader of India's 100 million untouchables, is regarded as a likely successor.

The troubles which brought down Desai include political and economic policy differences with the government, accusations of corruption against the premier's son, Kanti Desai, and the controversial links of one faction in the cabinet with Hindu extremists.

The extremists have been accused of sowing communal hatred and blamed for riots.

The first reaction from the opposition came from Mrs. Gandhi.



Morarji Desai, Indian prime minister

## U.S. planned massacre, says Syrian general

DAMASCUS, July 15 (R) — Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Tlas has accused the United States of organizing the massacre of about 50 military cadets in the northern city of Aleppo last month.

Major-Gen. Tlas made the accusation in a speech to Syrian soldiers of the Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon Saturday. The speech was reported by the official Syrian News Agency.

## Cuba seeks to suspend Egypt from nonaligned

COLOMBO, July 15 (R) — Cuba has come out in support of Arab moves to suspend Egypt from the nonaligned movement for signing its peace treaty with Israel.

But it will go along with whatever the 88-nation group decides on the issue, said Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez.

Cuba is staging this year's nonaligned summit in September when it takes over as the movement's chairman for three years.

Arab states tried at a preliminary meeting last month to get Egypt suspended and ran into a row with black African states. A decision was put off until the summit.

Cuba, aware of misgivings about its Soviet links and its fitness to be chairman, stayed out of the row and last week Egypt said President Anwar Sadat had received his invitation to the summit from Cuban leader Fidel Castro.



DISCUSSIONS: King Khaled met visiting Prime Minister Dom Mintoff of Malta in Jeddah Sunday. Mintoff arrived in the Kingdom late Saturday night.

## Arrives in Mecca

## Khaled sees Mintoff

MECCA, July 15 (SPA) — King Khaled arrived here Sunday from Jeddah. He was accompanied by Deputy Interior Minister Prince Ahmed and the minister of information, Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani.

He was received by Deputy Governor of Mecca Prince Saud ibn Abdul Mohsen and a number of Ulama and senior officials.

The King is here to perform the minor pilgrimage, after which he will go to Taif.

Earlier in the day the King conferred with visiting Maltese delegation headed by Prime Minister Dom Mintoff.

The meeting was attended by Crown Prince Fahd, Finance Minister Sheikh Muhammad Abul-Khalil and Transport Minister Sheikh Hussein Mansouri.

Mintoff, who arrived here in Jeddah Saturday, was reported to be seeking Saudi oil supplies.

## Iran leader wounded in assassination bid

TEHRAN, July 15 (AP) — A prominent Tehran Muslim leader close to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini was shot in the hand and leg Sunday in an assassination attempt as he left a mosque after noon time prayers, officials said.

Ayatollah Seyyed Razi Shirazi, who had often refused the protection of bodyguards, was reported in satisfactory condition at a military hospital. A doctor there denied a state radio report that the Ayatollah, believed to be between 50 and 60 years old, had also been shot in the stomach.

The radio identified the assailants only as "counter-revolutionaries." An underground terrorist cell known as Forghan has claimed responsibility for attacks on a series of revolutionary leaders since April, but there was no immediate indication that Forghan was involved in the latest shooting.

Shirazi was the head of a revolutionary committee, a civilian group with police and civil powers, in a section of north Tehran. Committee officials said he spent 20 days with Khomeini in his Paris exile last winter, was jailed along with Khomeini under the Shah's regime and had been meeting weekly with the revolutionary leader since the February overthrow of the Shah.

Meanwhile, relative calm was restored Sunday in the Iranian Kurdish town of Marivan following clashes Saturday that left 24 people dead and 40 injured, Kurdish sources reported.

## Sultan meets Yvon Bourges

TAIF, July 15 (SPA) — French Defense Minister Yvon Bourges arrived here Sunday on a visit to the Kingdom.

He was met at the airport by Minister of Defense and Aviation Prince Sultan; Royal Air Force Commander Lt. Gen. Afad Zubair; Commander of Taif zone Brig. Saleh Al-Qufaili; Taif Base Commander Col. Ahmed Bujari and a number of top civil and military officials.

French Ambassador to the Kingdom Michel Jean Drumetz and Saudi Ambassador to France Sheikh Jamil Al-Hejelan were also on hand to welcome the French guest.

## PLO, Turkey claim victory

### Hostages released; attackers surrender

ANKARA, July 15 (Agencies) — Turkey and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Sunday claimed a joint victory in forcing Palestinian attackers to surrender and release their hostages after holding the Egyptian embassy for 45 hours.

The siege, which at one time looked like deteriorating into a bloody battle, ended early in the morning when the gunmen threw down their weapons, embraced the hostages, including Ambassador Ahmed Kamal Ama, and surrendered.

They gave up under pressure from the PLO and in face of a massive show of force by Turkish authorities, who surrounded the building with armoured cars, half-tracks vehicles and 500 troops. The end came after a final bargaining session with two officials from the PLO who intervened at Turkey's request.

The assailants, from a breakaway group called the Eagles of the Palestine revolution, shot dead two Turkish police guards when they stormed the embassy on Friday and seized 14 hostages.

One Egyptian diplomat was killed and another seriously injured when they jumped from the top floor of the embassy in attempt to escape during the siege.

Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit, clearly strengthened by the government's firm handling of the siege, emphasized at a press conference afterwards that Turkey made no concessions to the guerrillas.

"They will face the full consequences of Turkish justice," he said.

He praised the PLO, saying its leader Yasser Arafat and his representatives, who flew here Saturday, had made extraordinary efforts to prevent a catastrophe.

"The PLO made a great contribution in the way of avoiding bloodshed. The young men surrendered because of the unmistakable determination of the government and the influence of the PLO," the premier said.

The head of the four-man PLO team, Abu Firas, said the gunmen, who had repeatedly threatened to blow up the embassy and kill their hostages, backed down because they respected the organization's authority. He told a press conference the PLO was not involved in the attack and would never have



HOSTAGES RELEASED: Egyptian embassy employees at a press conference in Ankara after their release by the attackers Saturday night.



SEIGE ENDED: Attackers and hostages raise victory signs after the embassy seizure was called off.



CONFERENCE: The attackers at their press conference at a police station in Ankara.

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mounted such an operation. Abu Firas said the guerrillas had made an unconditional surrender, and added that the intervention of the PLO had improved its relations with Turkey.

He announced the PLO would soon open a bureau in Ankara, but stressed agreement to do so was reached before the embassy attack.

Asked what effect the opening of a PLO bureau in Ankara would have on Turkish-Israeli relations, Ecevit told reporters they could judge by looking at other countries which had done the same.

The guerrillas were also given a chance to talk to the press when they were brought before television camera at police headquarters.

## Israel, Egypt set up consular offices

TEL AVIV, July 15 (Agencies) — Israel and Egypt have established special consular offices to process tourist visa applications a foreign ministry spokesman announced Sunday.

The announcement came as Prime Minister Menachem Begin briefed his cabinet on his talks last week with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in the Egyptian port city of Alexandria.

Israel radio said one agreement worked out at the summit was for an accelerated Israeli withdrawal from Santa Katrina, a monastery in the Sinai Peninsula on the mountain tradition reverts as Mount Sinai.

The report said Israeli forces would leave the area several

weeks before the scheduled January departure date set in the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. The spokesman said the special visa offices were in effect acting consulates, although consular officials were not exchanged and each country acts on behalf of the other.

Egypt had processed and accepted 25 Israeli visa applications out of a total 300 submitted, the spokesman said. Israel had granted one visa and more applications were under study.

Meanwhile, it was stated here that last week's joint statement by Premier Menachem Begin and President Sadat supporting Lebanon's "territorial integrity" was a warning to Syria to remove its

army, according to a senior Israeli government official interviewed published Sunday.

Dr. Eliahu ben Elissar, director-general of the prime minister's office, told the "Jerusalem Post" their statement that "both Israel and Egypt want the Syrian army to leave Lebanon."

Some 40,000 Syrian troops are in Lebanon as part of Arab peacekeeping force.

Dr. ben Elissar said that while the Begin-Sadat statement specified "territorial integrity," they had implied political integrity and sovereignty as well.

"The Syrians will have to take this to account their calculations," he said.

## Israelis shell Tyre's port

BEIRUT, July 15 (R) — Two persons were wounded Sunday when the southern Lebanese port town of Tyre was shelled from the Israeli border area, Beirut radio said.

It said four shells crashed into the harbor area destroying two fishing boats.

The broadcast added that Israeli naval boats were seen off the southern coast, and two helicopters flew over the southern port of Sidon and Tyre.

Palestinian commandos meanwhile opened fire Sunday at a church in the Christian village of Kila, southern Lebanon while a wedding was taking place inside, a spokesman for the Israeli-backed Christian militia said.

The spokesman said the Palestinians, entrenched in the ancient Beaufort Castle nearby, damaged the church but no one was hurt.

At the same time commandos also attacked with recoilless guns and light weapons a militia post at Tel Lutaia.

He alleged that the commandos has infiltrated through an area controlled by the Nepalese contingent of UNIFIL, the U.N. Peacekeeping Force in South Lebanon.

## Carter polishes Sunday's speech

WASHINGTON, July 15 (Agencies) — President Jimmy Carter, deeply troubled by a lack of confidence in his leadership of the United States, ended his domestic summit at Camp David Saturday and spent Sunday polishing the speech he was to give on the nation's energy crisis later in the day.

Carter has conceded that the speech — due to be broadcast at 10 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time (0200GMT Monday) — may be his last chance to rally the nation and ensure himself of a chance at re-election next year.

Carter spent much of Saturday and early Sunday meeting with speechwriters at the White House as they put together the final details of the energy and economy proposals he was to offer the nation late in the evening.

Journalists who met with Carter at Camp David Friday said he conveyed the impression of a man determined to change the direction of his presidency.

They described him as a "thoroughly chastened leader," and as a man ready to make bold policy proposals and substantial staff changes in his efforts to deal

with the energy crisis and ward off a recession.

Carter was reported ready to propose a major synthetic fuels program in an effort to replace more than half the oil the United States now imports.

"The New York Times" reported his package would include investment of billions of dollars in the alternate fuel program, stepping up of conservation, and an increase in domestic oil production.

He was also reported to be considering a shake-up of both his immediate White House staff and his cabinet.

## Israel puts into action sophisticated U.S. arms

TEL AVIV, July 15 (R) — The Israeli air force disclosed Sunday it has put into action three sophisticated U.S. weapons systems — the Hawkeye flying radar station, the Cobra anti-tank helicopter and the Red Eye anti-aircraft missile.

The weapons were put on display as part of air force week.

Air force commander Maj. Gen. David Avri told reporters that Israel, the first country outside the United States to operate the Hawkeye, had used the radar

plane in training and operational sorties.

The magazine "Aviation Week" said Israel used the Hawkeye when its aircraft downed at least five Syrian MiG-21s during a bombing mission over Lebanon last month.

The Cobra helicopter, which carries anti-tank missiles, was used extensively by the U.S. army in Vietnam. The Red Eye missile is operated by a single soldier against tow-flying aircraft.

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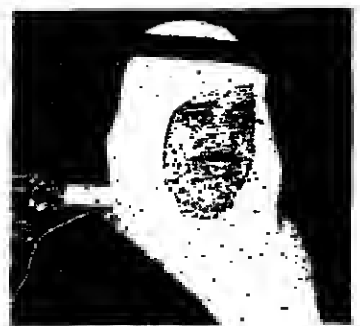
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## Consolidating cooperation

## South Korean minister praises Naif visit



Prince Naif

SEOUL, July 15 (SPA) — South Korean Foreign Minister Pak Teng-jin has described Interior Minister Prince Naif's visit as a "good opportunity to consolidate cooperation and understanding between the two friendly countries."

In a statement, he said Prince Naif's visit would contribute to further cementing the strong bonds of friendship between the two countries.

## Dammam train driver

## Man tells tale of five sleepless years

DAMMAM, July 15 — A man who had slept for only two hours in five years found relief at the hands of an Indian doctor.

It all started in 1965 when Muhammad Salem Al-Qallaf, 58, a father of 12, discovered that he could not sleep however tired he was.

Walking miles or doing strenuous physical exercise did not help. If ever he dozed off, it was only for 10 to 15 minutes a day during

which he remained aware of what went around him. His health declined and he began fainting, but his memory remained sharp and his mental faculties normal.

Doctors in the Eastern Province, where he worked as a train driver, tried in vain to cure him. They referred him to the Aramco hospital. Prescribing strong sleeping pills, the doctors there told him perhaps the dust, diesel fumes, and noise of his profession

affected his nerves. He praised the Kingdom's position at Arab and international levels and said the government and people of South Korea congratulated Saudi Arabia on its progress, prosperity and great international prestige.

Although he has paid several visits to the Kingdom, the minister said, Prince Naif's return visit has helped in furthering relations and cooperation on the basis of mutual respect and confidence.

Prince Naif, who met the South Korean Foreign Minister Saturday, later said they discussed bilateral relations and several political issues of mutual concern. The discussions were "positive."

The Korean foreign minister handed Prince Naif a message for Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal, expressing his hopes of more cooperation, particularly in construction.

The prince described his talks with Korean officials as "very good," having shown the esteem and admiration the Kingdom enjoyed.

Prince Naif was the guest of honor at a luncheon party given by the Korean Foreign Minister Saturday. A number of Korean ministers and high-ranking officials attended.

Also Saturday Prince Naif was taken on a three-hour tour to review a regiment of the South Korean Army stationed in the north of the country, just south of the United Nations demilitarized zone.

The tour also included a visit to see the armistice lines with North Korea.

Prince Naif had been on an official visit to Nationalist China. Last week the Chinese foreign minister, Y.S. Tsiang, praised the value of that visit in much the same terms as the Korean interior minister.

It would, he said, further strengthen relations between the two countries. Both were opposed to the destructive ideology of Communism, and relations between them were steadily improving.

Zaio Al-Abidin, the Saudi ambassador resident in China and accredited to South Korea, said that the visit of the prince to China would lead to increased bilateral cooperation and common benefits from each other's expertise and potential.



PRESERVING: Mayor Muhammad Said Farisi (second from left) Saturday night watches a consultant explain plans for preserving old houses in downtown Jeddah.

## For buildings downtown

## Jeddah conservation proposals made

By Jack Lundin

JEDDAH, July 15 — Local dignitaries, at the invitation of Mayor Muhammad Said Farisi, Saturday night heard consultant architects Robert Matthew, Johnson-Marshall and Partners present initial proposals for saving 797 traditional houses in central Jeddah.

Of these, 35 are classified as "unique" places of outstanding workmanship; 325 are of "regional importance" and the remaining 437 represent "more humble homes of local importance."

As well as private houses, the buildings include mosques, schools, stores and warehouses.

The unique buildings (class 1), said Dr. John Russell, the deputy study director, were of national importance. "These are wonderful examples of the architecture of Saudi Arabia and should be kept in their original condition."

Some of these, such as the Nasif house, had been well-maintained. It was important to retain the regional-interest buildings (class 2). "But we have to accept that some change is inevitable for their rehabilitation. They may be adapted, or made into one unit."

A question mark remains against the future of the "more humble homes" (class 3). The consultants' presentation was merely a preliminary progress

report. The next step is a detailed examination of every building before final recommendations are made over their future or fate.

The central Jeddah area under appraisal has a population of 47,400, said the consultants. Of this, 30,900 live in traditional housing in "the area of our main concern" — 95 per cent as tenants.

Eleven thousand of the area's residents are employed, meaning that 25 per cent of the city's working population is drawn from the area. Sixty per cent of its population are Saudis. Of the total population nearly 40 per cent are families (an average of seven per family unit).

The consultants' presentation was merely a preliminary progress report. The next step is a detailed examination of every building before final recommendations are made over their future or fate.

## Telex services contract awarded

JEDDAH, July 15 — The British company Cable and Wireless has been awarded a SR 32.4 million contract for an initial two years of involvement in the management, maintenance and operation of Saudi Arabia's telex system.

The company is to work as a sub-contractor to Gentec, the main contractors for operation and maintenance of the Saudi Telex program for the PTT Ministry. The contract runs from last February, and it will be renewable for three years after the initial period.

Gentec has also contracted the American firm Fredericks Electronics for support work in the maintenance of telex exchanges; Cable and Wireless will take charge of international switching equipment and other facilities in exchanges, as well as working in the venture's headquarters. It has 29 employees spread across the Kingdom.

"We greatly look forward to a long and successful association with Saudi Telex," says John Bird, managing director of the company's communication systems and services division. "We believe that we have an excellent opportunity to contribute to the rapid development of the telex service in Saudi Arabia and to give the subscriber the best possible system and support services."

Last year, Cable and Wireless became the prime contractor on the development of a communications network for the National Guard.

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## 'I have to shoot to keep awake'

## Beirutis endure a simmering battlefield

By Stephen K. Hinde

BEIRUT, July 15 (AP) — A burst of fire from an automatic rifle jerks Tony Nakhlia back from the edge of sleep at 3 a.m. Ignoring his wife's pleas for patience, Tony pads downstairs to find out what's going on.

Seven floors below, a 13-year-old militiaman is sitting in a sand-bagged storefront cradling an AK-47. The young man tells Tony, "I have to shoot to keep awake."

Tony grits his teeth and accepts the explanation with resignation — the same way many Lebanese accept the post-civil war in a country once known as the Switzerland of the Middle East.

Three years after the civil war was smothered by 40,000 Syrian troops, Lebanon is a battlefield ruled by an estimated 47 private and legitimate armies.

There are frequent clashes among these undisciplined armed camps some sparked by sectarian or political differences and some by young gunmen on the rampage.

Swissair has announced it will cancel its flights to Beirut as of July 15 because of the frequent shooting near the city's air corridors. Israeli jets often draw anti-aircraft fire from Syrian and Palestinian gunners here.

Israeli bombers hit Palestinian-occupied towns in Lebanon at will, and Israel's Rightist allies in the South shell

southern towns almost daily. Tens of thousands of refugees are jammed into shattered buildings in Beirut. Many have forcibly occupied vacated apartment and hotel buildings in the capital.

There is no peace for the roughly three million people who inhabit the sunny coastal cities, fertile valleys and snow-capped mountains of the 4,015-square-mile "land of milk and honey," an area roughly the size of Connecticut.

"A guy comes to the door giving away his political party's magazine and asking for a donation," says a resident of the seaside neighborhood of Aiz el-Mreisse near the American embassy.

"So I give him about three dollars and he goes away for a week or so. You don't refuse young men like that these days. I don't want my house bombed."

Ain el-Mreisse is in West Beirut, the Muslim half of the city which escaped the worst of the civil war fighting. Security is no better in East Beirut, the Christian sector which absorbed a withering artillery barrage from the Syrians in July and October of 1978, shattering hopes that peace had come to Lebanon. Christians say the Syrians still hit their neighborhoods almost nightly.

The streets of both sides of the city are deserted by 11 p.m., but the sporting Beirut can still find night clubs. There are many pri-

vate parties and the beaches are jammed.

The steady fighting in Beirut is concentrated along the greenline that separates east and west. The worst of it is in the eerie downtown area that once housed the Middle East's largest banking and financial houses and busiest port.

The area is now a lunar landscape as gunmen exchange fire every night with heavy machine guns, small rocket-propelled grenades and mortars.

Hans Maschek, who rebuilt his Viennese restaurant after losing a hotel restaurant during the war, recently showed his patrons a .21-mm slug that cut a clean hole through one of his seventh floor casement windows.

"One of the boys in the kitchen fires a gun like this," said Hans. "He said he would bring me a new bullet so I can see how big they are."

A resident of New York City's worst neighborhood would wince at the morning crime reports in Beirut's newspapers. Every day, there are about a dozen photographs of missing persons published. No statistics are available, but the list of bombings, kidnappings, murders and gunbattles seems far too long for such a small country.

Lebanon has always been gun-happy country. Machine guns are traditionally fired at weddings and at the birth of a baby boy. Most residents can differentiate between celebratory fire and the real thing, between sniper fire and a duel.

Today the Lebanese police and army play a secondary role to the estimated 22,000 Syrian soldiers, 5,800 United Nations troops,

15,000 rightist militias, 19,000 leftist militias, the Palestine Liberation Organization's 12,000 trained commandos and 13,000 militias, and many smaller groups.

Most Lebanese rely on these groups for their protection. Many businessmen have hired armed guards and it's not unusual to see a fellow office worker carrying a pistol.

The army recently took up positions along the green line downtown. The move, requested by Rightist leaders unable to contain inter-Christian fighting, reopened the Beirut to Damascus highway for the first time in 17 months.

Several guerrilla groups have left some of their Beirut outposts recently. One leader of the Arab Nationalist Movement, said his group was trading its guns for books.

These are the most positive steps taken so far toward restoring government authority here. But after the disappointments of 1978, no one is expecting return to normal. The most optimistic assessment is that it is better the army moving in than moving out.

Not everyone is totally pessimistic about post-war Beirut. Many people who once lived in the slums now have more than they had before the war, or at least the chance for more.

A taxi driver forging his way through a jammed intersection discounted a passenger's suggestion that it might be better if every one obeyed the traffic lights again. The driver said, "If they turn those things on, we'll start the war up again."

## No foreign languages

## Iran bans coeducation

TEHRAN, July 15 (AP) — The Iranian Ministry of Education announced Saturday that starting in September, coeducational schools will be closed down.

In an announcement published in Tehran's evening dailies, the ministry also said that from now on, primary schools will not be permitted to teach foreign languages as part of their educational programs.

A number of coeducational high-schools now operate in Iran.

Two women in the Iranian city of Kermanshah each received 75 lashes with a whip after they were

found guilty of having established houses of prostitution, the newspaper "Kayhan" reported Saturday.

Late last week, in Tehran, three other women were executed by firing squad after revolutionary courts found them guilty of establishing houses of prostitution as well as contributing to corruption.

The newspaper said that after the whippings, a large number of Kermanshah women took to the street protesting what they called the leniency of the courts in dealing with the two women. The lashings were carried out by female revolutionary guardians.

## In Monrovia

## Polisario announces new Mauritania talks

ALGERS, July 15 (Agencies) — Negotiations between Mauritania and the Polisario Front, the guerrilla organization fighting for the independence of the former Spanish Sahara, will resume Monday in Monrovia, Liberia, the Polisario announced Sunday.

Sources at the Polisario headquarters here said the negotiations will concern the manner in which Mauritania will return the portion of the Sahara territory it has occupied since the Spanish Sahara was divided between Morocco and Mauritania at the end of Spanish rule in 1975.

In a communique issued Saturday, the Polisario Front announced that it had attacked the town of Teichia in the extreme southern end of the territory on Thursday and killed 150 Mauritanian soldiers. In the attack, the first after a one-year cease-fire, Polisario guerrillas also captured 71 Mauritanian troops, vehicles and arms and destroyed the outpost, the announcement said.

The same communique said the Polisario had launched several attacks on the northern front, occupied by Morocco, from July 5 to 11. In the battles at Smara, Guelma-Zemmour and Rouss Sabti and three phosphate mining installations at Bncraa, the Polisario claimed it killed 139 Moroccan soldiers and destroyed a number of vehicles.

The Polisario also claimed it killed nearly 280 other Moroccan soldiers in other attacks in the south of Morocco during the period. None of the casualty figures could be independently confirmed.

Several rounds of talks took place in the past year between Mauritania and the Polisario, but they were apparently unsuccessful.

High-level delegations will take part in the new round, to be held while the African heads of state meet in the Liberian capital.

The Polisario official declined to say who would head the front's delegation, but a Polisario group led by Barhimrahim Hakim, "foreign minister" of the republic proclaimed by the Front in 1976, arrived in Monrovia a few days ago.

The talks between Mauritania and the Front started after the guerrillas decided to observe cease-fire within Mauritania's internationally recognized borders.

The truce was announced two days after the former President Mokhtar Ould Daddah, was overthrown last July in a bloodless coup.

## Iraq asserts Israelis have nuclear arms

UNITED NATIONS, July 15 (R) — Iraq said Saturday there was increasing proof that Israel possessed nuclear weapons and called on the next session of the General Assembly to deal with the issue.

In a letter to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, Iraqi U.N. representative Salah Omar Ali asked that the question be included in the agenda of the 13-week Assembly, opening on Sept. 18.

President Giscard

## Energy issue

## Giscard to visit UAE

PARIS, July 15 (R) — President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing was to have left Sunday on a week's tour of the South Pacific, including a visit to French nuclear test sites at Mururoa Atoll and a stop in Abu Dhabi.

France began an underground test program in 1975 on the Atoll in the French Polynesia islands after widespread protest against atmospheric blasts previously held in the area.

The president will stop at Abu Dhabi for talks with United Arab Emirates President Sheikh Zaid bin Sultan.

He will discuss energy problems with the ruler after President Carter's commitments at the recent Tokyo summit of the seven major non-communist industrialized countries.

The UAE is France's third supplier of crude oil after Saudi Arabia and Iraq.

President Giscard, who will also stop at Singapore for talks with Prime Minister Lee Kwan Yew, is sending two senior ministers on business trips to China and Saudi Arabia this week.

Defense Minister Yvon Bourges was to arrive in Jeddah on Sunday.

Industrial Minister Andre Giroud flew to Peking Thursday to discuss with Chinese authorities major industrial development projects, including the sale of nuclear power plants.

Bourges is to have talks with Saudi leaders on military cooperation.

Saudi Arabia, a major buyer of French aircraft and arms has strong ties with France. French military experts are training Saudi cadets in the use of AMX-30 tanks which have been adapted for desert supplying equipment and training Saudi police forces.

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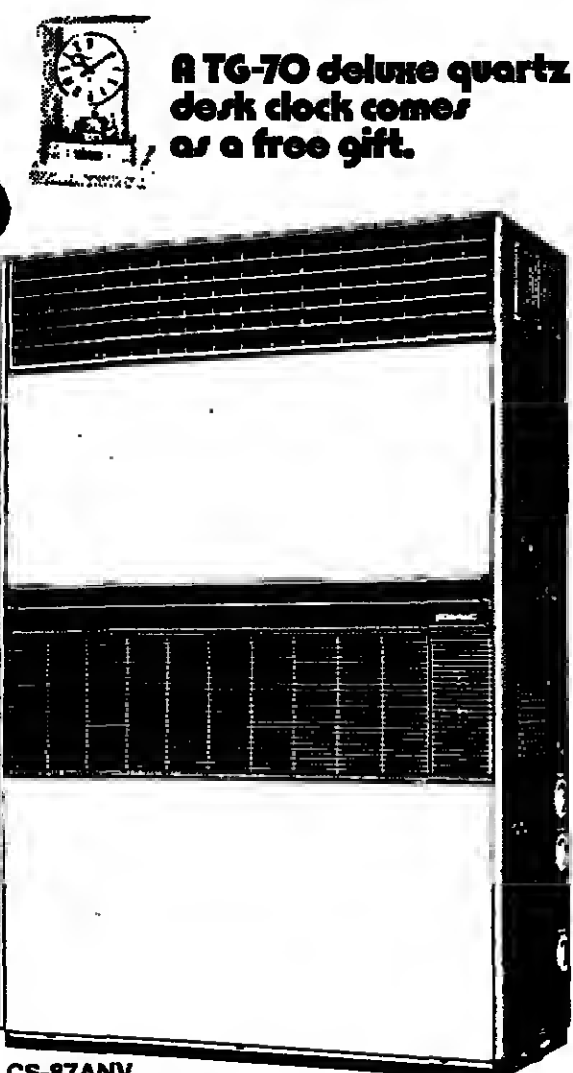
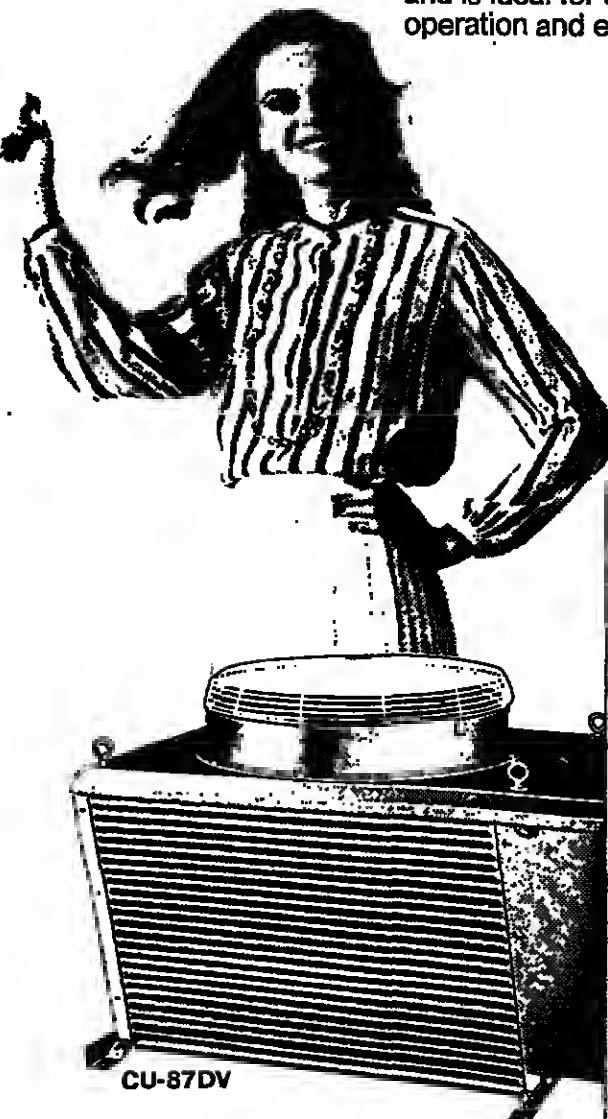
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## PORTS AUTHORITY JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT NOTICE

onnage handled by Jeddah Islamic Port in June 1979 compared with the tonnage handed in June 1978

A. Total tonnage handled in June 1979 is as follows:

	D.W.T.	F.T.
Discharged	1,089,119	2,160,063
Loaded	67,570	984,564
Total handled	1,156,689	3,144,627

This is the highest tonnage ever handled at Jeddah Islamic Port in dead weight tons and in freight tons.

During the same period 360 vessels arrived at Jeddah Port which are as follows:

43 Ro-Ro	137 General & Multi-purpose
29 Reefer	15 Auto carriers
12 Bulk Cement	5 Lash
30 Passenger	1 Bulk Grain
58 Container	
27 Live Stock	
3 Bagged Cement	

B. Total tonnage handled in June 1978 is as follows:

	D.W.T.	F.T.
Discharged	914,627	1,837,639
Loaded	34,741	538,235
Total handled	949,368	2,375,874

During the same period 329 vessels arrived at Jeddah Port which were as follows:

53 Ro-Ro	20 Auto Carrier
45 Container	9 Bulk Cement
113 General & Multi-purpose	17 Bagged Cement
22 Reefer	5 Lash
24 Live Stock	21 Passenger

مكتبة النور



## Waldheim tries to end deadlock on Namibia plan

LUANDA, Angola, July 15 (AP) — Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim began talks with Angolan President Agostinho Neto Sunday trying to break a stalemate over U.N. plan to give Namibia independence from South Africa.

Starting a five-day visit to Africa, Waldheim said he still had hopes of a negotiated settlement. Waldheim said he believed talks with Neto and other Black African leaders later at the summit meeting of the Organization of African

### Soares labels election plan grave mistake

LISBON, July 15 (R) — Portugal's Socialist and Communist Parties both say they are confident of defeating right-wing forces in autumn elections called by President Antonio Ramalho Eanes.

The Communists hailed the move as a democratic way out of a protracted political crisis but Socialist former Prime Minister Mario Soares denounced it as "grave and unjustified."

Speaking as he left for a week-end visit to the Portuguese Azores in the Atlantic, Soares said Gen. Eanes was favoring a conservative-monarchist group.

Soares was premier until a year ago, when the Conservative Center Democrats (CDS) left his government and he lost his majority in parliament.

He said the president had now decided to dissolve parliament after a year of impasse and demoralization, and "We think this is serious for the stability of democratic institutions."

"But we shall enter the electoral campaign with the certain confidence that we shall beat the conservative-monarchist bloc favored by Gen. Eanes."

The CDS, the center-right Social Democrats (PSD) and the tiny Mnnarchist Party (PM) recently agreed to form an electoral alliance, and urged early elections, saying they hoped to end the left-wing majority now held by Socialists and Communists.

Unity (OAU) in Liberia could produce "instructive conclusions."

"The front-line states always have been cooperative in the past."

The secretary general said he wanted to find out if there is a willingness to implement the U.N. plan, accepted by the Namibian liberation movement and South Africa, but stalled after each accused the other of bad faith.

"Is SWAPO ready to go? Or do we give them up? Is South Africa still willing to accept the plan?" Waldheim said.

Waldheim blamed the stalemate on "difficulties of interpretation" by SWAPO and South Africa over how to put the U.N. plan into effect.

He said that if sufficient signs of progress develop in his talks in Angola and at the OAU summit, he would not hesitate to send a U.N. representative to talk with the South African government.

He was greeted by school children chanting "Hurray for the secretary-general" and banners calling for a continuation of the fight for Namibian independence. Jose Eduardo dos Santos, filling in for Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge who is at the pre-summit meeting in Monrovia met Waldheim.

Waldheim saw Neto privately Saturday before formal talks Sunday.

Before landing Waldheim said he considered his visit to Angola, his first, important because the country plays a key role as Namibia's northern neighbor and a principal backer of Namibian independence.

South Africa was ceded Namibia under a 1920 League of Nations mandate. The United Nations revoked the mandate and gave the name of Namibia to South-West Africa in 1966, the same year SWAPO launched its guerrilla war.

A plan by five Western nations and adopted by the U.N. to end the fighting calls for U.N.-supervised elections.



DOWNING STREET: Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa arrives at 10 Downing St. to see Prime Minister Thatcher July 13. He is the first Rhodesian leader to do so.

## Muzorewa predicts ties with West in 3 months

JOHANNESBURG, July 15 (AP) — Zimbabwe Rhodesia will be recognized by the United States and Britain, and sanctions against it will be lifted within three months, a confident Bishop Abel Muzorewa said here on his return from London Sunday.

Before his flight to Salisbury, the prime minister said he had the clear impression from his talks in the United States and Britain that recognition of his government and the removal of sanctions would no longer be a problem in three months' time, regardless of the "noises being made."

Muzorewa said that after talk-

ing with President Jimmy Carter, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and American senators and congressmen, he was left "with a clear understanding that the lifting of sanctions and recognition of Zimbabwe Rhodesia is forthcoming."

"I'm honest and serious when I say that recognition and lifting of sanctions will come in three months," he refused to elaborate.

He said he did not think that pressure for the removal of former Prime Minister Ian Smith from the government and changes in the constitution were serious obstacles.

"I think they're playing politics or delaying tactics."

As Muzorewa headed home after his week-long trip, the Organization of African Unity ministerial conference agreed Saturday to give direct "financial and military assistance" to Zimbabwe Rhodesia to help them combat South Africa and Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

OAU official Peter Onu said the ministers "agreed the archives are too full of resolutions condemning the aggression...and the time has come for concrete action."

Onu did not spell out what those measures would be. The proposal is to be submitted to the OAU summit meeting opening July 17.

Ministers of the Cuban-backed governments of Angola and Mozambique were particularly insistent on direct OAU action to help them repel reprisal raids by Rhodesian and South African forces, Onu said.

## Somoza admits running low on ammunition

MANAGUA, July 15 (Agencies) — President Anastasio Somoza said his National Guard was running low on ammunition, but said that with luck he would still beat the Sandinistas fighting to overthrow him.

In his fortified office called "El Bunker," Somoza admitted Saturday his 15,000-strong army was short of ammunition but said "With luck we will have enough to defeat the enemy."

He is still prepared to resign to avoid further bloodshed provided the National Guard and his ruling National Liberal Party had a role in any future government.

Somoza, an American-trained officer, expressed bitterness at his isolation and said, "the free world should realize that this government, which has aligned itself traditionally with the Western democracies, is being put in danger today. There is a danger this government will fall in the hands of the Communists."

Somoza refused to say whether he went on a quick trip to Guatemala last Friday to seek the assistance of Central American Defense Council (CONDECA) members in his fight against the Sandinista guerrillas.

He said he was in constant touch with his counterparts from military ruled Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador.

Asked if there were any signs that the leaders of these countries were ready to help him he replied, "not yet."

"These people are grown men and they should know when it is the appropriate time to defend their interests. I'm defending mine."

## 2 cosmonauts break record for space trip

MOSCOW, July 15 (R) — Two Soviet cosmonauts orbiting the Earth on board the Salyut-6 research station Sunday broke the 139-day record for man's longest stay in space.

Just after 0242 GMT, Mission Commander Vladimir Lyakhov and Engineer Valery Ryumin, who left the Earth on Feb. 5 passed the record set by their colleagues aboard Salot last November.

Lt.-Col. Lyakhov, 37 and Ryumin, a 39-year-old civilian are on the third and toughest marathon mission aboard the 19-ton space station that was launched in September 1977.

## Vows to defeat Sandinistas

right now." Somoza said his government was in control of 80 per cent of Nicaragua.

He did not dispute guerrilla claims that they held more than 30 towns and cities, but he pointed out that there were 137 towns and

cities throughout Nicaragua, not including the capital, which had about 600,000 people, or 22 per cent of the population.

Managua was partially occupied by the guerrillas for about three weeks last month before they pulled back. At the time they said

they wanted to consolidate their positions elsewhere in preparation for another attack against the capital.

Somoza accused the Organization of American States (OAS) of "opening the way for a communist takeover of Nicaragua" by immobilizing the CONDECA group.

He said the guerrilla conditions for an end to the conflict were too generalized, specially the Sandinista guarantee of safety for National Guardsmen not guilty of "crimes against the people."

Somoza considered the phrase "crimes against the people" too broad, as he said any member of the Guard could be accused of such crimes for merely doing his duty.

"I must insist upon the protection of people who have kept law and order in Nicaragua since the inception of the National Guards."

## Woman killed

## Spain bomb shatters cafe

MADRID, July 15 (R) — A woman was killed and about a dozen people were injured when a powerful bomb exploded Saturday night near a central Madrid cafe frequented by left-wingers and intellectuals.

Dozens of people were in the Parnasio Bar, and many more were standing outside, when the blast hurled a Renault car some 10 meters into the air.

No one immediately claimed

responsibility for the blast but it may have been a reprisal for a bomb attack two months ago on a cafe patronized by right-wingers. Eight people were killed and 39 injured in the May 26 blast.

The bomb showered people with broken glass, dust and debris. The bomb, believed to have been planted in a rubbish bin beside a row of parked cars, shattered windows in almost 200 flats and houses and seriously damaged 15 vehicles.

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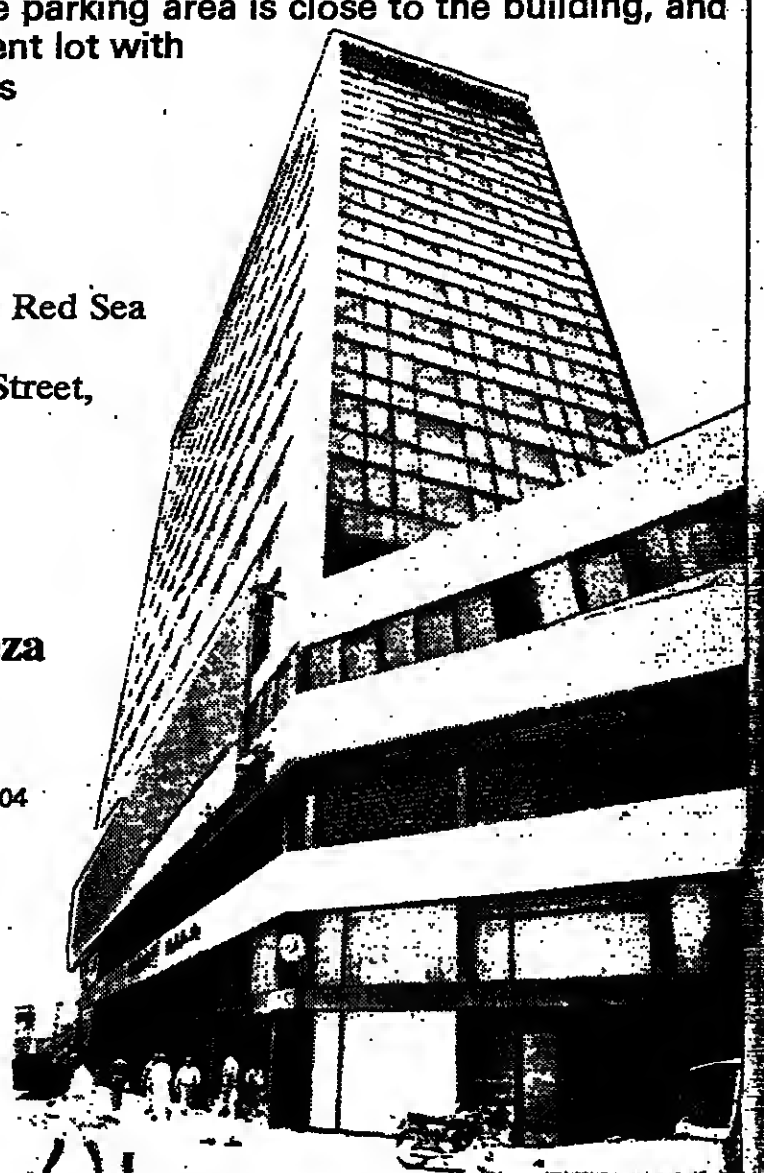
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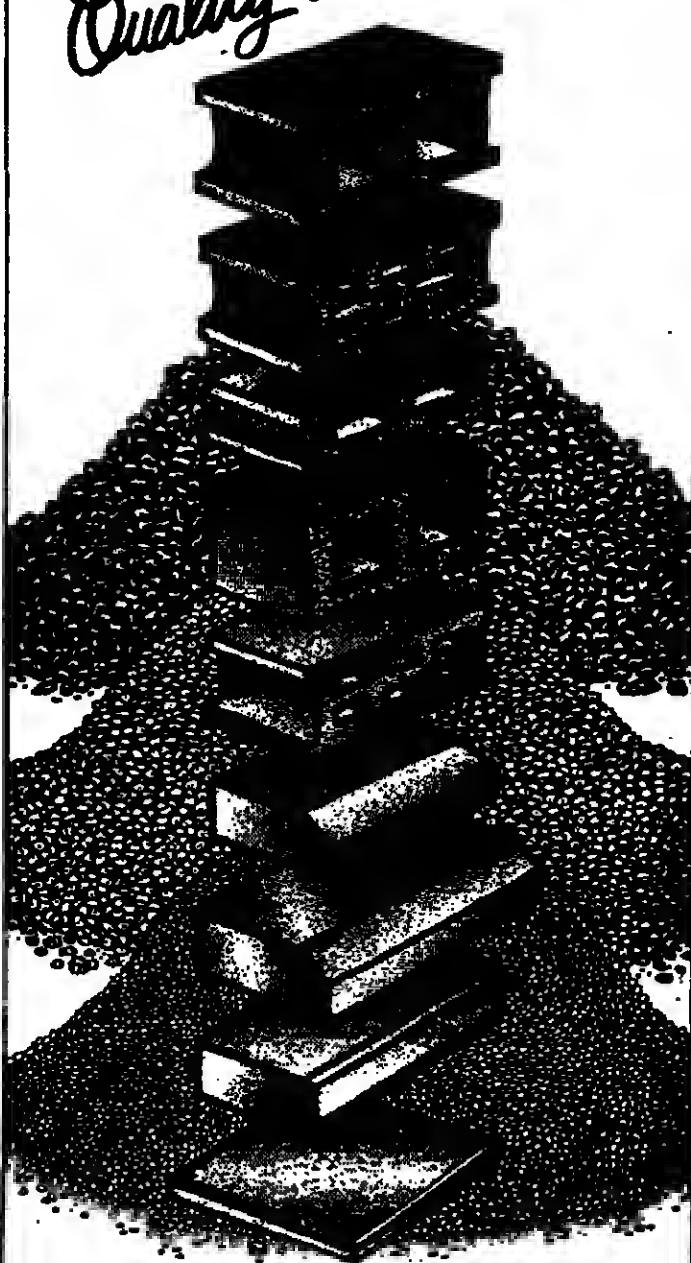
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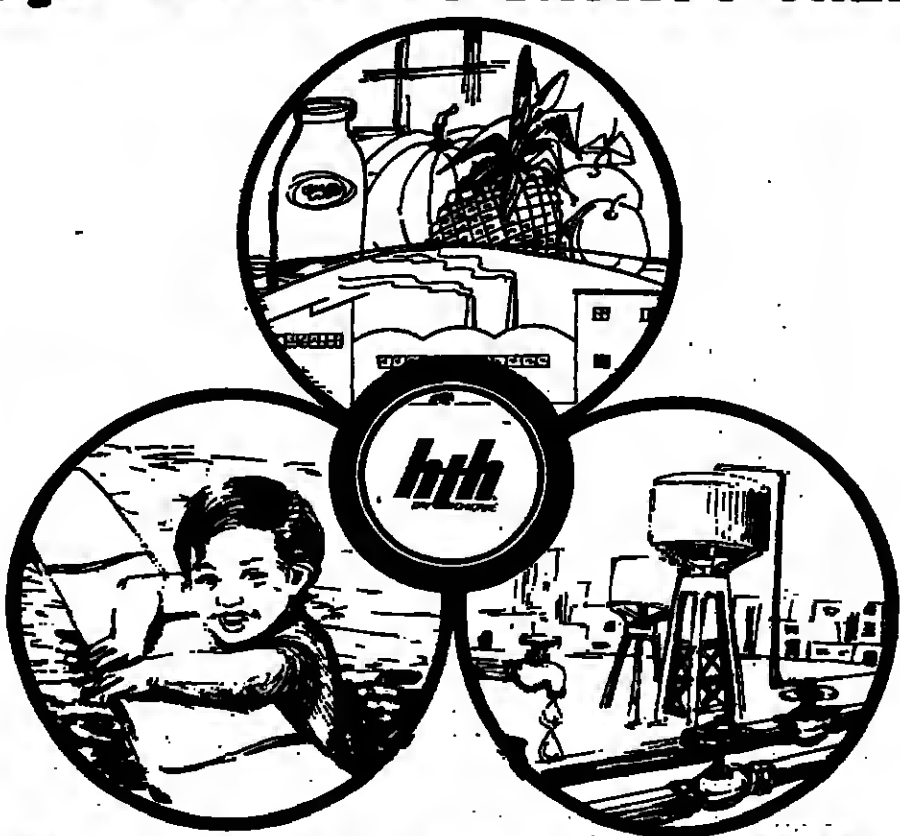
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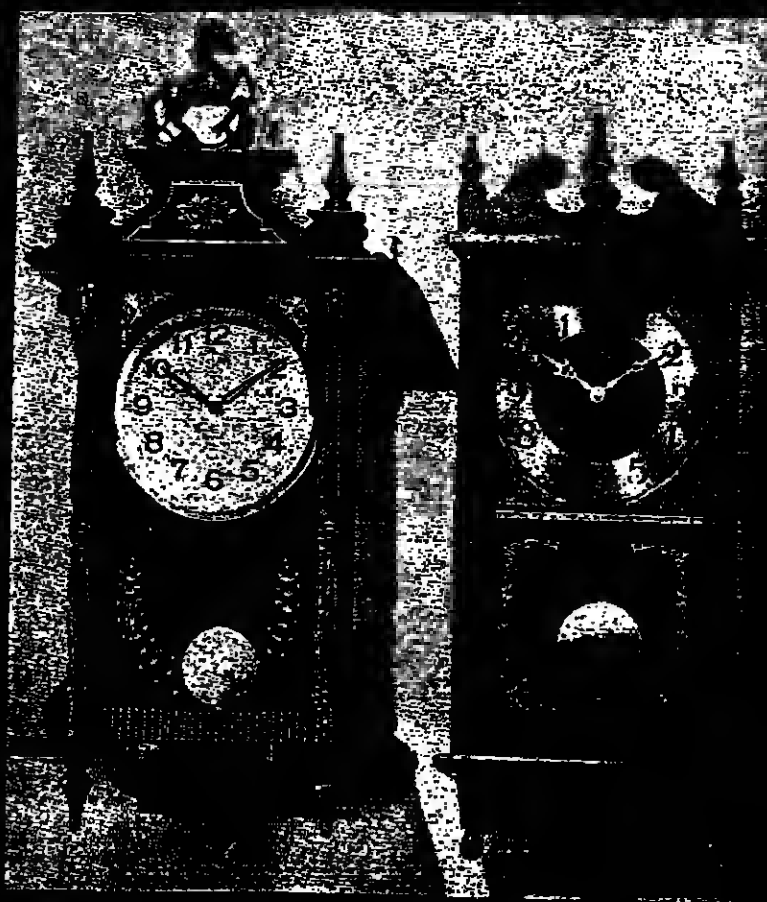
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## Iran presents \$34.8b budget

TEHRAN, July 15 (AP) — Iran's government Sunday presented to the ruling Islamic Revolutionary Council its first budget, totalling more than \$34.8 billion.

Officials have said the budget will show a deficit, but the size of the deficit was not immediately known.

Plan and Budget Minister Ali Akbar Moinefar said in a state radio interview that of the total budget, nearly 75 per cent was to be provided by the income from oil exports.

"Our ideal is to have the oil income spent on development and productive programs, but unfortunately we have to spend large parts of this income on the bureaucracy of the country," he added. "We have tried our best to cut down unnecessary expenditure that was a characteristic of the past regime, and in this respect, we have abolished the budget allocations of 22 organizations connected with the former Imperial Court Ministry and its related agencies."

"We realize that a proper realization of the country's development programs depends on the full realization of our fixed investment programs, so with this in view, we are spending 880 billion rials (\$ 12.5 billion) on development programs in the coming year," Moinefar added.

On military expenditure, Moinefar said astronomical arms purchases and the construction of a naval base at Chahbahar on the Sea of Oman have been abolished. But he said "we have not stopped spending on necessary military expenditures, such as arms purchases that are still necessary or spending on armed forces personnel."

Previous reports have said military expenditure is being cut from \$ 10 billion in the last year of the Shah's reign to \$ 4.3 billion.

Moinefar said \$ 1.4 billion had been allocated for the purchase of agricultural products and fertilizers.

## Peking welcomes Tokyo offer for joint oil venture

TOKYO, July 15 (AP) — Chinese Vice Premier Li Xiannian (Li Hsien-nien) said Sunday China will agree to a Japanese proposal that the two countries jointly develop undersea oil near the Senkaku Islands, Japan's Kyodo News Service reported.

The islands are claimed by Japan, Peking and Taipei. Kyodo said that Li expressed a willingness to set aside the dispute while exploring for oil.

It said Li also expressed fear that the recent oil price increases by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries would be too big for Third World countries, but added that China cannot tell OPEC not to raise its prices.

China has its own oil. It said he commented in a meeting with Toshio Hiraoka, president of Japan's "Mainichi" newspaper.

In Peking, the Communist Party newspaper said Sunday China needs to expand its export trade and balance imports with exports.

The "People's Daily" said China should open up new fields of production and improve the quality of export goods.

The Central government should coordinate the work of developing foreign trade but the regions must be encouraged to handle the export, the paper added.



**NEW HOTELS:** With the recent opening of Marriott hotels in Kuwait, Riyadh and Doha, the company has completed its first phase of Middle Eastern hotel development. The next Marriott Hotel to open in the region will be the 1,260-room Cairo Marriott Hotel, scheduled for completion in September, 1980. It will be followed by Marriott hotels in Amman, Jordan; and in Jeddah and downtown Riyadh. Negotiations are underway for other Middle Eastern Marriott hotels. The 1,260-room Cairo Marriott Hotel goes up around the Omar Khayyam Palace on Ghezira Island in the Nile River, (picture above). The 100-year-old palace is being restored to its original condition as part of the hotel construction and will join the two new hotel towers. The opening is set for September, 1980.

## No end in sight Blowout costing Mexico \$675,000 a day

CIUDAD DEL CARMEN, Mexico, July 15 (AP) — Crude oil is surfacing by the ton in a flaming cauldron at the site of the worst offshore oil-well blowout ever. From the site off the coast of southern Mexico, a rust-brown slick swirls into the Gulf of Mexico.

The slick has been growing, shifting and splitting apart for more than five weeks—ever since Ixtoc I exploratory well blew out of control June 3, 50 miles off this island and its shrimp port.

The threats it poses to the country's \$100 million-a-year shrimp industry and the shorelines of Mexico and Texas are subjects of debate.

Jose Luis Garcia Luna, a senior engineer with the state oil monopoly Pemex, said the slick is split

into narrow ribbons well under a mile wide and stretching northward less than 90 miles.

In the United States, the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration says the oil has divided into more than a half-dozen large blotches that trail off more than 300 miles from Ixtoc I.

None of the experts in Ciudad del Carmen, a shrimp port that has become an oil boom town, is predicting how long it will take to plug the well.

Most engineers don't expect to tame the runaway well until a pair of relief wells are completed in about two months.

"They've already tried just about everything they can think up and nothing's worked so far," said one engineer who asked not

to be identified. Pemex has said the blowout is gushing about 30,000 barrels of high-quality crude oil each day. At Mexico's rate of \$22.60 a barrel, that means a daily loss of about \$ 675,000.

The well has frustrated veteran oil field troubleshooters. Paul "Red" Adair of Houston, Texas, famous for controlling a 1977 blowout in the North Sea off Norway and a number of oilfield fires, attacked Ixtoc I a few weeks ago.

He left the area at last 10 days ago. Pemex officials refused to say why and Adair was not available for comment.

A number of oilmen involved in the effort to cap the well said much of the problem stems from damaged emergency shutoff valves at the wellhead.

## Moroccan's project in Canadian resort runs into legal snag

NORTH HATLEY, Canada, July 15 (AP) — Residents of this seaside resort village in the eastern townships have approved a zoning bylaw aimed at disrupting the development plans of an Arab businessman.

In a plebiscite Friday, the residents voted by a margin of almost two-to-one to approve the restrictive bylaw. It was drafted by village council in March after agents for Saad Gabr bought up most of North Hatley's business district.

Gabr, a Moroccan-born electronics industrialist, owns a mansion nearby. The vote's effect on his plans for spending \$ 53 million on development here was not immediately clear.

Mayor George St. Pierre said the bylaw "will not have any effect on Mr. Gabr."

But Alex Baptiste, a consultant to the businessman, said, "I think Mr. Gabr will say to hell with it now. If he isn't wanted here, he'll maybe go...to (the province of) Ontario."

North Hatley is in the neighboring province of Quebec.

Confusion arose because Hatley township, which surrounds the village, earlier passed its own zoning bylaw specially tailored to Gabr's plans to construct a \$ 3-million electronics school for 50 students, half of them from Arab countries and the rest from Canada.

The school was to be part of a project that eventually would include an export center, exhibition hall, hotels, restaurants and shops on land both in the township and the village.

## Britain's oil policy under fire

WASHINGTON, July 15 (R) — A U.S. Congressman Saturday accused Britain of holding back North Sea oil production and driving up prices.

Congressman Les Aspin (D-Wisconsin) called on Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government to reverse the policy of the former Labor government and expand production.

The defeated Labor Party, Aspin said in a statement, refrained from bringing known oil fields into production and discouraged exploration for new fields.

"To keep prices from skyrocketing, we need both to restrain our consumption and to exploit all the known non-OPEC sources," he said.



**THRIFTY:** A retired aerospace engineer in England is shown here in his car which has a 4 1/2 inch long engine. He believes the car will run 2,000 miles on a single gallon of gas.

## Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
Municipality of Jeddah	Supplying of typewriters, calculators and stencil	7	500	Aug. 12
" " "	Supplying of tyres for vehicles and heavy machinery	8	300	Aug. 12
" " "	Supplying of batteries for cars and machinery	9	300	Aug. 12
" " "	Supplying of cleaning equipment	10	300	Aug. 12
" " "	Supplying of plants, fertilizers and seeds	11	500	Aug. 12
Municipality of Al-namas	Printed materials, stationery and photographic equipment	1	100	July 21
" " "	Supplying of fuel and servicing of vehicles	2	100	July 21
" " "	Supplying of furniture and office equipment	3	100	July 21

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Pound Sterling	7.51
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100 Dutch Florin	187.70
100 Swiss Francs	203.89
100 French Francs	79.24
100 Belgian Francs	11.63
1000 Italian Lira	4.14
100 Danish Kroner	64.22
100 Swedish Kroner	79.72
100 Norwegian Kroner	68.83
1000 Japanese Yen	15.53
Australian Schillings	25.70
1000 Spanish Pesetas	51.43
Canadian Dollars	2.92
Australian Dollars	3.81
Hong Kong Dollars	
100 Singapore Dollars	155.90
100 Greece Drachms	9.84
Indonesian Rupees	
Egyptian Pound-Parallel Market	4.79
Sudan Pound	6.81
Kuwait Dinars	12.20
Jordanian Dinars	11.17
Iraqi Dinars	11.52
Bahrain Dinars	8.80
100 Lebanese Liras	103.85
100 Syria Liras	86.48
100 Qatar Riyals	89.94
100 Yemeni Riyals	73.84
1000 Iraqi Riyals	48.10
Yemeni Riyals	9.75
100 UAE Dirhams	88.52
100 Indian Rupees	42.44
100 Pakistani Rupees	34.11
100 Ethiopian Dollars	162.92
Yemeni Dinar	9.67
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SKOTLAND	923	CONTAINERS	28/7-79	29/7-
VINLAND	925	CONTAINERS	11/8-79	12/8
SKOTLAND	927	CONTAINERS	24/8-79	25/8
VINLAND	929	CONTAINERS	14/9-79	15/9

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BARBER NARA	3411	SUPERCARRIER	29/7-79	29/7-79
MEMNON	6610	CNTRS/B.BULK	04/8-79	05/8-79
BARBER TONSBERG	3412	SUPERCARRIER	10/8-79	10/8-79
TERRIER	6611	CNTRS/B.BULK	16/8-79	17/8-79

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	ILKON POLLY	16-7-79	TRANS AMERICAN	USA	RICE
	QUROUH	16-7-79	UASC	FAR EAST	Gen./Cont.
24	ARABIAN UNITY	15-7-79	APCL	Europe	Cont.
<b>VESSLS ARRIVING WITHIN NEXT 24 HRS.</b>					
	AUTO GULF	17-7-79	HOEGH UG LAND (Feeder Vessel)	SHARJH CARS	
	IDA SMITS	17-7-79	TRAMPER	Europe	Steel

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## Two views of Iran confound U.S. policy

By Kenneth Freed

WASHINGTON — State Department experts are in fundamental disagreement with American officials at the embassy in Tehran over the future of Iran. The Washington diplomats view their overseas colleagues as alarmist and shortsighted.

The department authorities take the position that the followers of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini hold power only temporarily and will willingly phase out their political role when a new constitution is implemented.

Taking Khomeini's place, according to this view, will be Mehdi Bazargan, the 73-year-old engineer named by the Ayatollah as provisional prime minister.

Bazargan has seemed to be an ineffective figurehead, constantly bypassed by Khomeini. It was Khomeini's headquarters that rejected a new American ambassador and formed a revolutionary army.

Yet State Department advisers claim that Bazargan has shown strength and has the ability to moderate and ultimately control the passionate actions of Khomeini.

Against this optimistic assessment is the view of the U.S. embassy in Tehran, which forecasts a steady disintegration of the political situation with a breakdown of central authority and a long period of instability, including bloodshed.

In other words, while the State Department believes that the current Iranian situation contains the seeds of long-term political stability, the U.S. embassy in Tehran contends that the future promises only deepening disorder. Such disparate conclusions arise from differing interpretations of precisely what is going on inside Iran.

One of the State Department's ranking Iranian experts, who was interviewed under rules prohibiting use of his name, title and direct quotes believes that:

- A new constitution will be written and approved and Khomeini will turn over day-to-day power to Bazargan.
- The military has improved and will continue getting better; the police are organized and there is less violence.
- Trade has resumed and the reports of extraordinary inflation and unemployment are exaggerated.
- Bazargan has the determination and is building the structure to operate a real government. The people will support him.

On the other hand, the view of an embassy official speaking from his desk in Tehran under similar guidelines is a startling contrast:

— The new constitution is being drafted by Khomeini's people and will leave final power over all important aspects of Iranian life in the hands of Muslim religious leaders.

— With Khomeini refusing to surrender ultimate authority, there is no group or individual emerging to challenge him seriously. Bazargan is unable to stabilize the situation and cannot control the revolutionary committees Khomeini uses. For example, in early June, a revolt by Iranian Arabs broke out in the Gulf province of Khuzestan. Khomeini's revolutionary committee forces were used to put down the dissidents, while Bazargan sat by in silence.

— When Khomeini dies or becomes incapacitated, Bazargan will not be his replacement. The only group with any potential to unite Iran after Khomeini's demise is the Fedayeen.

— A more likely result of Khomeini's departure will be a sort of civil war, not between two distinct sides, but involving many groups with alliances constantly shifting among various warlords.

In foreign policy, although the embassy does not anticipate any relaxation of anti-Americanism, the State Department is basing policy on the expectation that Iran will ultimately see the United States and the West as necessary trading partners and buttresses against the Soviets.

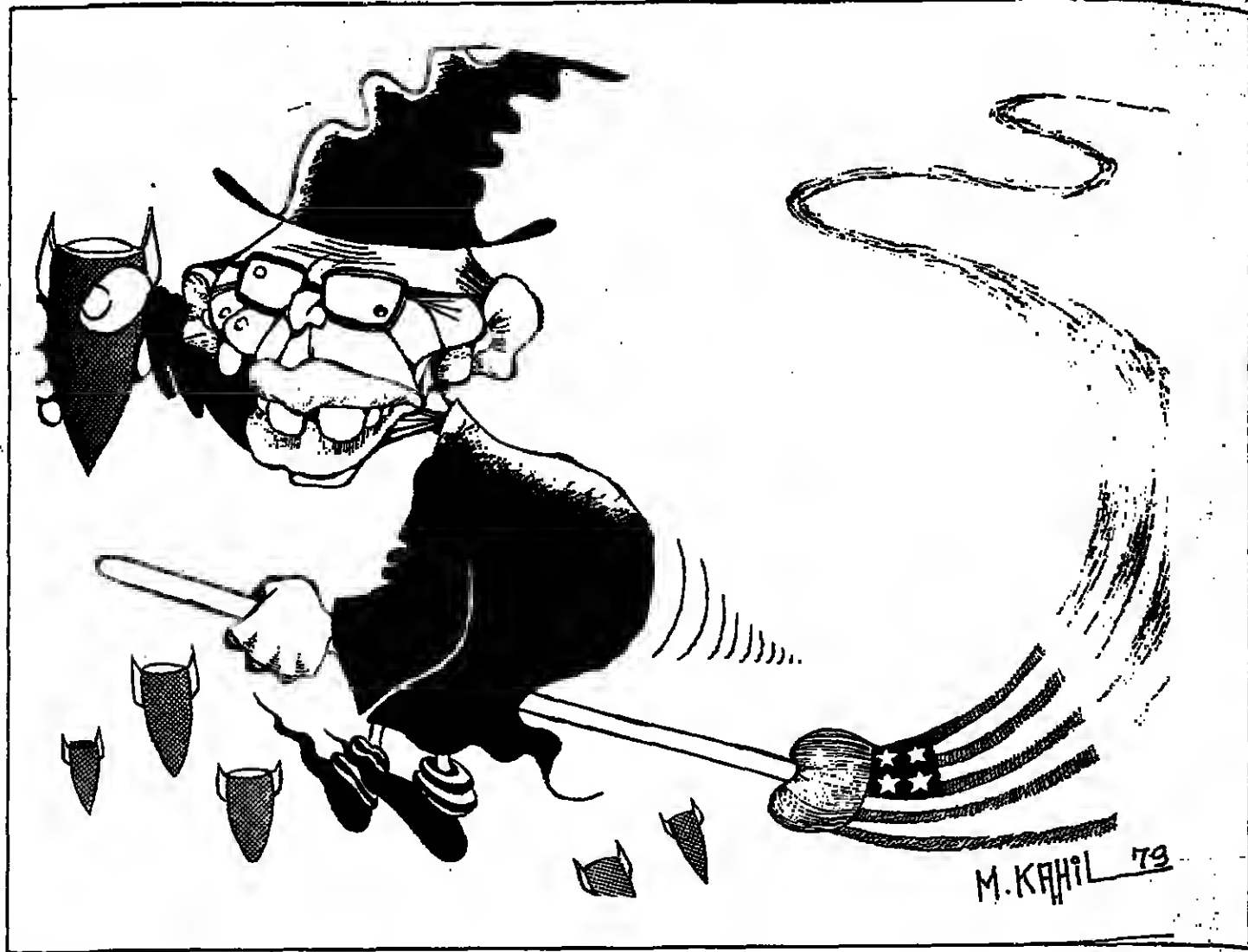
But according to the embassy view, Khomeini does not believe the Soviets are a real threat. And besides, the Ayatollah has a greater fear of American business exploitation and Western culture than he does of Soviet expansionism.

The Iranian division exists for several reasons, including the fact that the current Washington experts are leftovers from the pre-Khomeini embassy staff.

For instance, one key Iranian expert in Washington served in Tehran when the policy was to support the Shah and suppress information about the opposition.

The embassy, on the other hand, may be reflecting a siege mentality resulting from the constant pressure of anti-American rhetoric, demonstrations and policy dictated by Khomeini's regime.

Simply put, the embassy staff may be too closely involved to maintain its detachment and objectivity. (LAT)



## Nicaragua's tranquil neighbor to the south

By Hugh O'Shaughnessy

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica —

As a pitiless war between Sandinista guerrillas and the dying regime of Gen. Anastasio Somoza rages just over their northern frontier in Nicaragua, the inhabitants of San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica, are flocking in their hordes to see "The Merry Widow," a ridiculously tuneless operetta about high jinks in Paris at the beginning of the century.

The ornate National Theatre, built 90 years ago, is a perfect setting for Franz Lehár's frivolity, with its paintings of half-dressed nymphs and its memorials to half-forgotten composers.

The whole performance is a reminder that, however much foreigners may lump all the Central American States together as one, there are vast differences in life-style among them, Costa Rica coming out as by far the calmest and most civilized of them all.

San Jose, an untidy city of a quarter-of-a-million, is about as different in atmosphere from the murderous horrors of Managua, the Nicaraguan capital, as any city could be. While Managua has been the seat of a cruel and despotic ruling family since 1933, San Jose has been the capital where, for decades, one constitutional and popularly elected Government has succeeded the other at regular four-year terms.

Last year a right-of-center politician, Rodrigo Carazo, succeeded a moderate left-of-center man, Daniel Oduber, as

President. The country has gone on peacefully enough, growing and exporting its coffee and bananas, and the effect on the man in the street was scarcely perceptible.

In recent years it has only fleetingly caught the headlines as a refuge for the US financier Roberto Vesco, and he left last year under threat of deportation by the incoming Carazo.

The presence of Vesco in Costa Rica, which gave the country an unfortunate image as a haven for gangsters, was in fact the result of the working of a law which itself was a reflection of Costa Rica's tranquility and which originally aimed to attract moderately wealthy foreigners to the country to spend their declining years in peace and a pleasant climate.

They say a happy country is one without history and, if that is true, then Costa Rica is very happy. One of the sources of a present embarrassment has to do with Costa Ricans' search for a peaceful life.

In 1948 the government decreed that the army should be abolished, and so it was. The country now has a small Civic Guard, who are trained in light military duties, and a guard for rural assistance.

Both are well named. But the lack of a force prepared for serious fighting is causing some anxiety here, since Costa Ricans fear that the war may spill over their northern border and they will have little with which to eject the belligerent Nicaraguans.

At a check-point near Penas Blancas, where the Sandinistas and General Som-

ozza's army are slugging it out on the northern border, a rural guard said to me: "We're really trained to help people and give them advice, not to fight."

His confession was naive and enormously refreshing in a continent where possession of a uniform usually confers on the wearer the right to do almost anything he likes with the despairing civilians.

To stiffen up the Civic Guard's defensive capabilities, Venezuela has sent some heavy weapons. But it is difficult to know whether the Costa Ricans have been able to master them yet or could use them effectively.

Despite the danger springing from their virtual defenselessness, the Ticos, as the Costa Ricans are universally nicknamed, are almost to a man in favor of the Sandinistas and against the Somoza dictatorship.

They recall that the present dictator's father, Anastasio Somoza Garcia, took advantage of the dissolution of the Costa Rican army to invade — an invasion which was beaten off after a week's desultory fighting.

Costa Rica has broken off diplomatic relations with the Somoza regime and has turned a blind eye to the use the Sandinistas have made of its territory to launch attacks on the dictatorship.

In a violent Latin America where militarism is the rule and Brazil and Argentina give the impression of racing to build atom bombs, the Ticos relax and boast not of their military capabilities but of the beauty of their women. — (OFNS)

## HONESTY NOT ENOUGH

India is troubled. Its prime minister has resigned. Its capital is without water. Its police are angry at low wages. Its political system is a tangle of rivalries. Most frighteningly, it faces the specter of communal violence which has hovered over the subcontinent ever since its most brutal manifestation at Partition in 1947.

At least 146 people were killed and 812 injured in sectarian violence in the first half of the year. Over 100 people were killed in April in Jamshepur alone and in June, 20,000 fled Indian communal riots in Bangladesh in a reversal of the tide that inundated West Bengal during the Pakistani civil war.

Most Indian governments have stressed the division between church and state and have pursued strongly secular policies. Desai, himself a devout Hindu, has been castigated for allowing the Jana Sangh, with three seats in the cabinet, more influence than it deserves. The Jana Sangh, a Hindu movement with a militant wing known as the RSS, may have lost Desai most of his support as the stampede away from the prime minister gathered its stunning momentum.

Fear feeds on itself. Whether India's vastly different communities are about to turn on each other is doubtful but the country needs a leader who neither exploits divisions nor is engulfed by them.

Prime Minister Desai is an honest man who rescued the country from Indira Gandhi just as Presidents Ford and Carter saved America from Richard Nixon.

But honesty, as Carter now knows, is not enough. Uncompromising, unable to accept advice, fatalistic and serene, Desai fell victim to himself.

India's politicians must get themselves in hand in time to take advantage of its unprecedentedly strong economy. India holds \$ 7 billion in foreign exchange reserves, more than it ever has before. Economic growth will probably push past targets of 4.7 per cent. Grain silos are bulging with over 20 tons.

Luckily, Mrs. Gandhi is otherwise occupied. One of her once most ardent supporters, Deveraj Urs, is now leading a movement to reunite the shattered Congress Party without Indira. And the special courts, despite her son Sanjay's protests as he sweeps in and out of jail, should keep her occupied. The Janata Party front-runners to replace Desai before it faces a censure motion in the Lok Sabha are Party President Chandra Shekar and Jagjivan Ram, deputy prime minister and minister of defense.

It may be too late for Jagjivan Ram, who fought Desai and Charan Singh for the premiership in 1977. Although he wields considerable power as champion of India's 100 million untouchables, he is a septuagenarian and may be pushed aside in favor of the younger Shekar.

But personalities have for too long been the raison d'etre of India's political parties.

Her politicians must realize that India takes pride in the fact that she is a democracy. India is proud that the issue is who will succeed as prime minister, not what army general will march himself into office. Let India's politicians live up to the country's hopes.

## A speech alone won't save the Carter presidency

By Haynes Johnson

WASHINGTON —

In this last summer of the '70s, a decade marked by growing national disillusionment with the political process, Jimmy Carter has been given one last chance to save his presidency and restore some of the power and prestige of his office. Failure to seize his opportunity almost certainly will make him the fifth straight president unable to survive in office.

No president ever has been reelected after standing as low in the polls as Carter does today. Few have faced such rapidly deteriorating political conditions. Even fewer have seen events shape a single moment where a bold presidential stroke can alter the course of affairs.

Critics say Carter already has missed his chance. By suddenly, inexplicably canceling his highly publicized national address on the overriding concern of the country, energy, at a time of rising anger and apprehension over the future, he has reinforced the public impression of his weakness and indecision. But that doesn't have to be the way this extraordinary chapter in his presidency ends.

What Carter is doing, once again in the seclusion of Maryland's Catocin Mountains, is building a drama of his own parts. Whether the fashioning of this drama is accidental or machiavellian matters not. It now has a life of its own: the longer the silence from the summit, the greater the suspense. The more people consulted in secret, in or out of government,

the greater the anticipation. One way or another, there will be a final act. Carter's fate will hang upon it.

For some time one of the president's concerns has been how best to reach the public. Amid the increasing national preoccupation with self, with the me-ism of the times, the turnaway from public affairs and public questions, how does this soft-spoken, instinctively un-demagogic president persuade and move the people? In particular, how does he get Americans to alter their lives in ways that run contrary to all their experience and attitudes, to accept less not more, to believe a genuine crisis exists?

Carter will have his audience now. After the frustrations and fears engendered by the gas lines, the rising prices, the specter of recession, the sense of fundamental changes ahead, he'll be listened to intently whenever he chooses to speak. And he will be examined and judged even more critically for what he has to offer when he finally comes down from the mountain.

More words and declarations about a moral equivalent of war won't work. Something akin to a wartime marshaling of the national will is required, but with specific goals established that every citizen can understand and accept.

The ironies in this are compelling. From the beginning of his presidency, Carter has warned of the impending national energy crisis. But he has been unsuccessful in getting the politicians and the public to accept his ideas and begin the long process

of change.

It was spoken, but no one seemed to be listening. Then, in recent months the drumbeat of disastrous news struck the public bluntly and swiftly.

Iran's collapse into uncertain revolution sent a tremor through the industrial world. At home, hysterical cries for America to "do something" sounded from all quarters. Even normally circumspect citizens were nervous. America's pride in its vaunted technology suffered a series of blows. Commercial airplanes cracked and were grounded. Nuclear plants became suspect after that ominous "bump" in the night at Three Mile Island touched off alarms and sent radioactive clouds into the atmosphere. Our largest orbital space endeavor, Skylab, plunged to the earth. And then the gas lines, compounded by the latest OPEC price rise. Nothing was working.

Now the public, so critical of government in Washington and all its works (as was Carter), is looking to the capital and the president for strong action to solve the problem.

For Carter to convene his advisers in an atmosphere of crisis at Camp David also has its ironies. Carter campaigned to provide the most open of presidencies, yet it's his private deliberations, careful. His latest secret meeting actually is Camp David III.

The first was in April 1978. He then summoned the leaders of his administration, in the White House and the cabinet, for a weekend of soul-searching and self-examination. His presidency was

in deep trouble, plagued by political mistakes, and a growing public perception of ineptness. In private, Carter was blunt. The American public was giving them low marks, he told his people, and he could understand why. They deserved them, and he could deliver them. They had promised an energy bill that first year, and hadn't achieved it. They had promised other reforms, and hadn't fulfilled them. They simply hadn't done as good a job as they should. It was time to straighten up, pull themselves together, and perform as they were capable.

When he privately briefed congressional leaders on that meeting, the president said "We've had some problems that needed clarification after 5 months in office. We were green. And so I spent two days at Camp David in very intimate, frank, brutal, discussions. And we've made some progress."

Camp David II, the celebrated days alone with Anwar Sadat and Menachem Begin that led to the signing of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, followed some four months later. But Camp David III, now in progress, could be the most critical of all. Other presidents have turned dramatic moments to their advantage — FDR with his famous "garden hose" speech giving aid to Britain before World War II, Kennedy at the missile crisis, LBJ in his "we shall overcome" speech after Selma. Nixon not yet a president saved himself with "Checkers." With Carter, the least inspiring of the political figures, a speech alone won't do it. — (WF)

## saudi press review

Newspapers Sunday played up the attack on the Egyptian embassy in Ankara. One paper led with the Monrovia meeting of African foreign ministers and said that a report had been prepared for submission to the heads of state meeting on July 17, dealing with the Middle East question, African development problems, and foreign intervention in African affairs.

The papers also featured Prince Naif's trip to South Korea and his program of visits. Al-Bilad carried an interview with Defense Minister Prince Sultan about reported massing of troops along the common border with South Yemen.

Commenting on Prince Sultan's statements Al-Bilad said he again pointed out the importance of dealing with crucial Arab issues. It said that it was not true that troops were being deployed along the border with South Yemen or that the relations between Iran and Iraq were nearing the boiling point. "These are malicious rumors," the paper said "which aim at persuading the Muslims and the Arabs that their solidarity and unity will not be able to overcome their differences."

The paper said "whatever others might think and try to do,

we shall always defeat any attempts at breaking our ranks."

Writing about power in another commentary, Al-Bilad said, "military strength as displayed by the United States and the Soviet Union is still the dominant fact of our times, despite SALT II and what may be agreed on later. Europe tried to assert its military independence soon after the end of the second World War but was eventually sucked into the American scheme of power. Soviet power grew immensely and has achieved parity with American power. The world is growing

increasingly worried about the rising tempo of competition between the superpowers for which there is no end in sight."

Al-Medina quoted the Japanese minister of commerce and industry's statement in which he praised the moderate policy of Saudi Arabia with regard to oil supplies and prices. It said that the statement was made by a leader of one of the most advanced industrialized countries.

"At the same time we continue to hear the savage attacks made by the Zionist controlled media in the United States which blame the Arab oil producers for all the trouble that the Americans are suffering," the paper said. "The fact is that OPEC has nothing to do with the crisis. On the contrary Saudi Arabia has done its best to help the world economy for the sake of mankind."

In another commentary a writer in Al-Medina said that Japan was

behaving curiously and cruelly with regard to the other countries in Asia. "Japan believes and acts on the belief that Asia is a consumer market for its products and has gone on to exploit it in the best way it could," the writer said. "In this way it now controls 90 per cent of the markets for cars and machinery and electronics. At the same time it is doing practically nothing to help these countries develop their indigenous industries for obvious reasons. This policy has led the poorer countries of Asia to restrict Japanese imports, change from Japanese products to other ones to balance their trade statistics with other countries."

"So why does Japan do this? The only explanation is that Japan thinks in commercial terms only and considers nothing else."

Commenting on the Monrovia conference Okaz called for greater African-Arab cooperation to ward off the dangers besetting the region. "We are sure," the paper said "that Africa realizes the dangers posed by Israel and other racist regimes like South Africa."

"South Africa is Israel's only ally in the continent," the paper said, "because of their common aims and designs against the Arabs and Africans."

The editor in chief of Okaz said that the question of dowries — which Muslim boys must pay to the girls they wish to marry — must be discussed in view of its importance and the rising cost of marriage. Because of spiralling costs, many other papers have maintained, a lot of Saudi boys prefer to wait a little longer until they have the money to propose. The editor said that the two partners ought to participate in furnishing their new home gradually which would depress the amount of dowry now being paid. He invited discussion on the subject.



So what? Even Skylab crashed in Australia! (OKAZ)



## Majnun and Layla: only death could unite them

"The Story of Layla and Majnun," by Nizami (translated by R. Glepke). Published by Bruno Cassirer, 1966 and distributed by Faber & Faber.

By Jean Grant

DHAHRAN — Anyone who finds charm in melancholy may enjoy spending an evening reading the legendary love story of Layla and Majnun. The most famous lovers of the Islamic world, their tragic story has been passed

### BOOKS

down from generation to generation for more than a thousand years.

Majnun, or Qays, was the cherished only son of a great lord of 7th-century Arabia. Handsome and intelligent, fortune seemed to smile on him. While still a boy at school he met a young girl, Layla, and fell in love with her.

Innocently, it never occurred to them to conceal their affection,

which soon became the subject of gossip. Aware of the scandal, they tried to hide their chaste love, but Majnun could not keep silent, wandering aimlessly reciting poems about Layla to all who would listen.

Nizami, the 12th-century Persian recorder of the tale, writes with compassion. "Qays' heart suddenly lost its balance, like a beast of burden which stumbles and falls... But those who never stumble nor fall looked on and said: 'He is a majnun, a madman'."

Horried at their daughter's name being thus brought into disrepute, Layla's parents withdrew her from school and kept her in seclusion at home. Layla did not dare to admit to them that she was in love with Majnun.

When Majnun does not get over his infatuation, his father seeks Layla's hand for him. He proposes a high dowry, so high that it rouses the suspicions of Layla's father. When Majnun's father says: "Do not forget how prices fall suddenly in the bazaar," Layla's father is

offended at this slight to his daughter and angrily retorts: "He is a madman and a madman is no son-in-law for us."

Although Majnun is mocked and pided as a madman, his poetry is admired and it spreads among the tribes. Layla's father accepts Ibn Salam for his daughter, who weeps in solitude but still does not confess her love for the poet who has made her name famous — to the dismay of her family and tribe.

In Nizami's story the lovers meet only once after their enforced separation. Layla realizes that "nearness brings disaster, lovers must shun it," and thereafter she will see Majnun only from a distance, through his poems.

Layla and Majnun's love is a passion which feeds on obstacles. It seeks its beginning in death, for only then can the lovers be united. Layla admits her love for Majnun only on her deathbed. "When I am dead, dress me like a bride. Make me beautiful. Sprinkle the rose water of Majnun's tears on my head and veil me in the scent of his grief. I want to be clad in a blood-red garment, for I am a blood-witness like the martyrs. Red is the color of the feast. Is not death my feast? Then cover me in the veil of the earth which I shall never lift again."

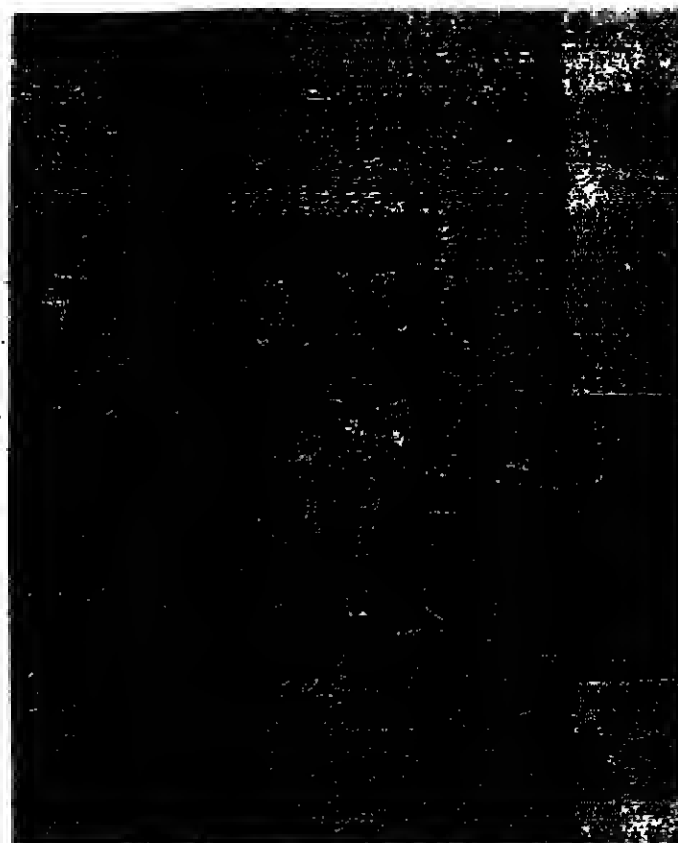
As one might expect, a mourning Majnun walks before her coffin, singing of love which is stronger than death. Soon he too dies, embracing her gravestone, and is eventually buried at her side.

This classic is far more accessible to the average reader than is, say, "The Aeneid." The theme of love which thrives on separation and difficulties is a popular one. In one form or another it has engrossed Western readers and listeners alike since the days of the Troubadours, when it spread swiftly across Europe. In fact, some historians have speculated that the Renaissance tradition of romantic love may be rooted in the story of Layla and Majnun, brought back to Europe by returning Crusaders.

The German scholar Glepke has translated Nizami's story into simple declarative prose. It reads easily, like an extended fable or fairy tale. Occasionally the repetition of Majnun's despair and grief becomes tedious, but every few pages there are wonderful descriptions, and well as tensions and ironies to sustain flagging interest.

One theme of "Layla and Majnun" which is alien to the Western reader is that of fate. By and large, the West sees the individual as the master of his fate, whereas the struggle between the two is foreign to Arab culture. When reproached for his behavior, Majnun's excuse that his love was pre-destined invariably silences his critics, who hold to the conventional wisdom that it is better to accept than to rebel against one's fate.

"In the book of life every page



Layla dies, and Majnun walks before her coffin

has two sides. On the upper one we inscribe our plans, dreams and hopes; the reverse is filled in by providence, whose verdicts rarely match our desires."

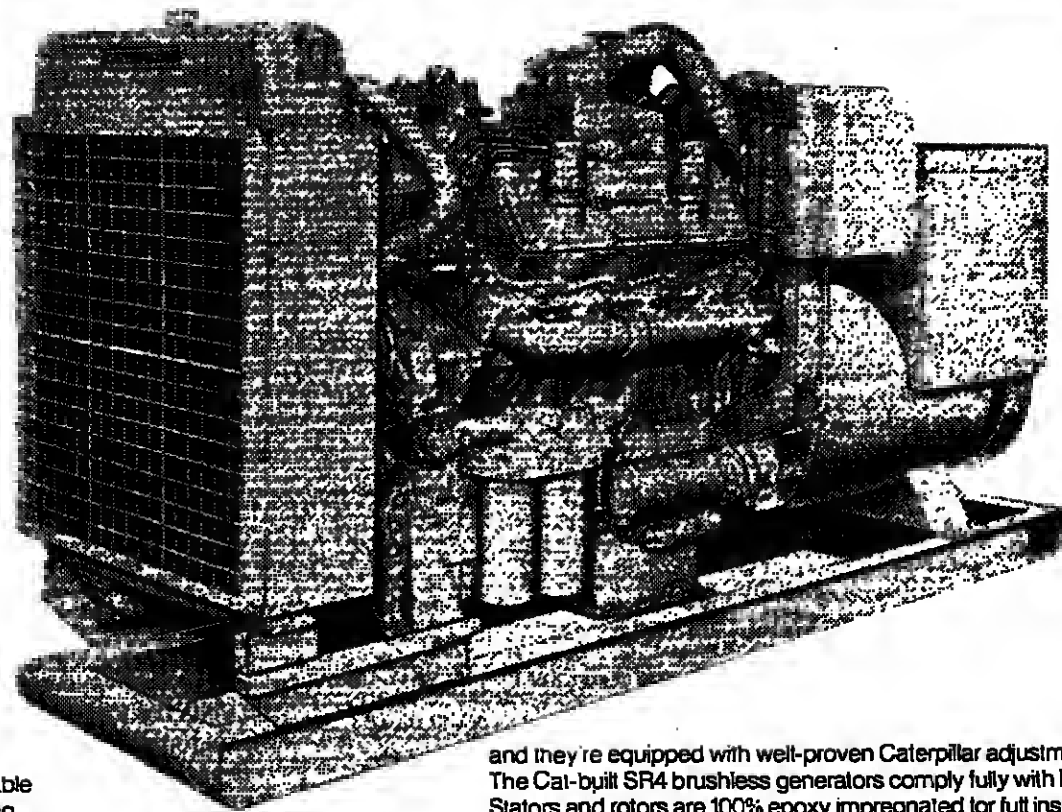
Majnun is thought to have lived in the second half of the 7th-century, in the western half of the Arabian peninsula. His poems

continued to be recited for generations after his death. Five hundred years later the Persian poet Nizami was commissioned to write his story. He drew heavily on many of the traditional versions and added scenes of his own. The present edition is illustrated with a dozen Persian miniatures in color.



Majnun embraces Layla's gravestone. Then he dies, and is buried at her side

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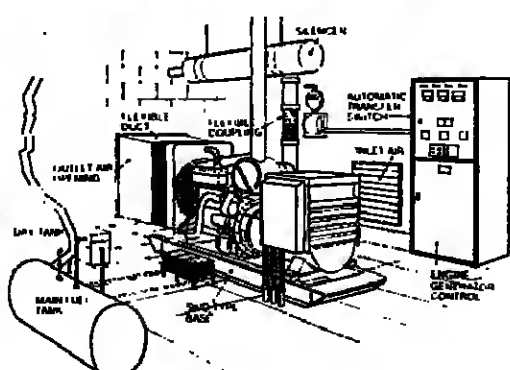
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## Back on top

## One-under Massey heads women's Open

FAIRFIELD, Connecticut, July 15 (AP) — Debbie Massey fired a one-under-par 70 Saturday and scrambled back into the lead after three rounds of play at the U.S. Women's Open at the Brooklawn Country Club.

Massey, who was the co-leader with Jerilyn Britz after the first 18 holes of play, birdied the 17th hole for a 54-hole total of 212, one under par.

Britz led for most of Saturday's play but faltered on the final six holes and fell three shots off the pace. She bogeyed the 13th, 17th and 18th holes and finished the day with a 75 for a 54-hole total of 215.

Britz began the day at two-under-par 140 with Massey two strokes behind her. But the other close competitors — Sally Little, Pam Higgins and Sandra Palmer — all faltered.

Defending champion Hollis Stacy

fired her second straight over-par round to fall eight strokes off the pace. Attempting to win an unprecedented third Open in a row, Stacy's three-round total is 220, seven over par.

The LPGA's top money-winner, Nancy Lopez, was at 219, after firing her third consecutive 73. The day's best score was recorded by Alexandra Reinhardt, whose three-under-par 66 gave her a 54-hole total of 218.

Little remained close to the lead for most of the third round but again fell victim to the 135-yard, Par-three 15th hole. The South African pro, who now lives in Dallas, four-putted the hole on Friday, but still managed a par round. She three-putted it Saturday.

Palmer bogeyed three of the first four holes to fall off the pace and ended the day at 74-216. Higgins, who was alone in third place

at 145 after 36 holes, slipped to 77 and a three-round total of 220.

## Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE, July 15 (AP) — Victor Regalado birdied three of his last five holes Saturday for a third-round tie with Ed Dougherty for the lead after 54 holes of the Milwaukee Open tournament.

Dougherty, who had led Regalado by a stroke after 36

holes, came back with a third-round 70 conquest of his first victory on the Professional Golf Association tour. Dougherty and Regalado had seven-under-par totals of 203 over the 7,010-yard Tuckaway Country Club course.

Lee Trevino, whose 66 was the best round of the day, was one stroke back at 204, with Calvin Peete and Mike Reid. Peete shot a third-round 68 and Reid a 69.

## U.S. takes eight more golds in Puerto Rico

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, July 15 (R) — The United States won five more athletics gold medals at the Pan American games Saturday to press home its domination of the major sports.

The victories were in all four

relay races and the men's 1,500 meters. The only surprises were the heavy defeats of the U.S. favorites in the Marathon and the pole vault.

The Marathon, run in temperatures in the forties on the sun-baked streets of the old town and in a strength-sapping wind, was won by Cuba's Radaes Gonzalez in two hours, 24 minutes, nine seconds.

American Tom Fleming set the early pace but dropped back after the first of three laps.

Gonzalez winning finished more than one minute ahead of Colombian Luis Barbosa.

Barbosa was clocked in 2:25:12 while Canadian Richard Hughes took the bronze medal in 2:25:34.

The pole vault was won at the low height of 5.15 meters by Canadian Bruce Simpson ahead of American Greg Woeppel at 5.05. Two of the jumpers did not clear a single height, leaving just enough for the medals.

The top American, Billy Olson, did not compete because of injury.

Cuba's Maria Colon won the women's javelin with a heave of 62.30 meters, but American girls took the silver and bronze, Lynn Cannon throwing 56.48 and Cathy Shumski 56.44.

The American girls won both their relays to finish the competition unbeaten.



Don Sutton

and Fred Kendall's two-run double led the San Diego Padres past Montreal 5-1.

A seventh-inning RBI single snapped a tie and Joe Sambito continued his remarkable relief pitching to help the Houston Astros snap a seven-game losing streak with a 3-2 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals.

## Phillies win 10-6

## Dodgers go down again

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP) — A three-run homer by Bake McBride and Mike Schmidt's Major League-leading 31st of the season, a two-run shot, helped the Philadelphia Phillies beat Los Angeles 10-6 Saturday, handing the Dodgers their fourth straight defeat.

Don Sutton, 7-11, the winningest pitcher in Dodger history, suffered not only from the home run ball but from shoddy defense as Los Angeles, with the worst record in the National League, tumbled 20 games under .500.

The Phillies broke a 1-1 tie with four runs in the second inning. Bnb Boone walked, Garry Maddox doubled and, with one out, Manny Trillo was intentionally walked. Espinosa's grounder scored Boone, then McBride hit his eighth homer. In the third, Sutton walked Pete Rose before

Schmidt hit his eighth homer in the last 13 games.

In New York, Tim Lincecum scattered six hits for his first NL victory and first complete game since 1975 as the Mets beat the Philadelphia Phillies 3-2.

Rookie right-hander Dave Stieb scattered eight hits for his second straight victory as Toronto beat Minnesota 4-2 and Carlton Fisk's sacrifice fly capped a three-run ninth inning that propelled Boston past Oakland 8-7.

In NL night games, Pittsburgh's Omar Moreno stroked three hits including a homer and the Pirates beat the Braves 5-1 behind John Candelaria's five-hitter.

In Cincinnati, Steve Ontiveros' third single of the game, in the eighth inning, gave the Chicago Cubs a 1-0 triumph over the Reds. Gene Richards' two-run homer



RETURN: Poland's Wojtek Fibak prepares for a return shot at Forest Hills, where Saturday he was beaten in the semifinal of the Invitational by Harold Solomon.

## In final

## Dibbs faces Solomon at Forest Hills

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP) — Eddie Dibbs beat Paraguay's Victor Pecci 7-6, 6-0 and Harold Solomon downed Poland's Wojtek Fibak 6-2, 6-4 Saturday in the hot, steamy semifinals of the Forest Hills Invitational.

Dibbs and Solomon were to meet in Sunday's final.

They will be meeting for the second time in a week. Solomon beat Dibbs 4-6, 7-6, 6-2 Monday night in the opening match of the round-robin tournament.

That was Solomon's first victory over his old friend in five years. "I feel strange playing the guy a second time in the same tournament," Solomon said, but he feels now he has a "bit of an edge...once you break through these things, it really frees you to go ahead and keep doing it."

Both have played well in this tournament. But each had only a 2-1 match record going into the semifinals, and each beat a man with a 3-0 record.

The temperature was in the 90s for the Dibbs-Pecci match. The heat had subsided a little by Solomon's evening match but it was just as humid and there was no breeze.

That gave the two clay-court specialists a big advantage over their opponents, both of whom

had come here from the cool of Wimbledon.

Dibbs and Solomon passed up Wimbledon and used the weeks to practice in the heat and humidity of southern Florida.

About midway through the first set, Fibak tried a serve-and-volley game.

## Britain makes zone final

## Borg plays doubles for Davis Cup

BUCHAREST, July 15 (R) — For times Wimbledon champion Bjorn Borg made one of his rare appearances in a doubles match to help Sweden establish a 2-1 lead over Romania in their European zone 'B' semifinal Davis Cup match here Saturday.

Borg teamed with Ove Bengtsson to defeat Ilie Nastase and Gavril Marc 7-5, 6-4, 6-3.

Britain, beaten in the 1978 Davis Cup final by the United States, won through to the Euro-

pean zone 'A' final when Mark Cox and David Lloyd won their doubles match against Spain's Manuel Orantes and Jose Higueras for a 3-0 winning lead.

The Spaniards took the opening set 6-2 in Eastbourne, England, but the British pair stormed back 6-2, 6-4, 6-4.

Britain will meet either Italy or Hungary in the final. Italy, 2-0 up after the opening in Rome Friday had been expected to win the doubles but Balazs Taroczy and Peter Szoke pulled off a shock 6-3, 3-6, 6-0, 8-6 triumph over Adriano Panatta and his partner Paolo Bertolucci.

## Swiss

GSTAAD, Switzerland, July 15 (R) — Peter McNamara of Australia beat Number Two seed Jose Luis Clerc of Argentina to

reach the finals of the men's singles at the Swiss Open championships here Saturday.

The Argentine took the first set 6-3 and was leading 4-2 in the second when McNamara fought back superbly to win the next two 7-6, 6-2.

In the other men's semi-final West German Number Three seed Uli Pinner took the first set relatively easily from Ismail Shafci of Egypt, but lost the second set and had to fight all the way to clinch his place in the final.

Off court, Czechoslovak player Hana Strachanova, 18, announced she is seeking political asylum in Switzerland.

A tournament official believed she was still in Gstaad, but he did not know where.

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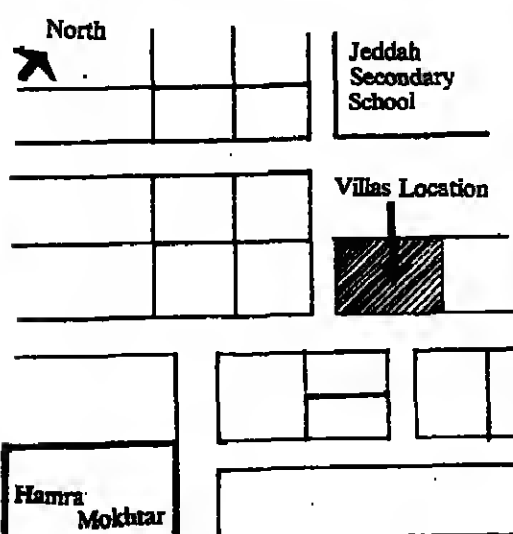


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## International Finance

### International Bourse. Commodities, Money and Exchange Rates


[illegible][illegible]

COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL			Versar & West Coast Vestergaard	
Stock	July 17	July 12	Petro-	
Allied Breweries	88 1/4	89 1/4	Cardwell	
Babcock & Wilcox	161	163	Air Liquide	
Bachman Group	128 1/2	125 1/2	BSN-Gervais Danone	
BICC	128 1/4	123 1/2	Ball Mouldings	
B+C Industries	226	225	CCF	
Bone Co. Ltd.	185 1/4	194 1/4	CCG	
Bowman Corp.	194 1/4	191 1/2	CSF	
Reamer Corp.	194 1/4	191 1/2	Credit Foncier	
B. T. Industries	18 1/2	18 1/2	Hatch	
Brickman Ind.	18 1/2	19	Michels	
Brown (John) & Co.	467	475	Parbus	
Chemical Groupings	85	88	Prohory	
Commercial Union	149 1/4	149 1/4	Frangot Chiron	
Cometsteel	85	86	Philips	
De La Rue Co.	216	217	Suez	
Dillinger Co.	63	64	Rhane Petroleum	
Develop Holdings	43	44	Royal Dutch	
EMI	185 1/4	185 1/4	Shaw-Walker	
Ensign	251 1/2	250 1/2	Thames	
General Accident	284	286	Unior	
General Electric	348 1/4	351 1/4	Group A	
Globe Steel	44 1/2	44 1/2	Agathine	
Grand Metropolitan	137	142	Cariger	
ICI Univ. Stearns "A"	360	362	Easo	
Comstar Royal Ed.	234	232	Galeria Lafayette	
GKN	277 1/2	281 1/2	Paragon	
Hawthor Shideley	188	190	Petrolina	
Flowers	162 1/2	164 1/2	Prentiss	
Leeds of France	174	174	Unifore	
Logi	322 1/2	322 1/2	Group B	
Imperial Group	91 1/4	93 1/4	Carver	
ICI Univ. Stearns "B"	150 1/4	150 1/4	CCF	
Landing Brick Co.	614	611	Finan Group	
Louise Industries	253 1/4	257 1/4	Lafarge	
Mical Res. Ltd.	260	260	North	
P & O	181 1/4	88 1/2	OFF Paribus	
Philips	573	585	Paragon	
Prentiss	113	113	Radio Technique	
Rank Organization	158 1/4	159 1/4	Saint Gobain	
Richie & Colman	212	214	Group C	
Royal Ind.	49 1/4	49 1/4	CCF	
Rio Tinto Zinc Corp.	267 1/4	270 1/4	Finan Group	
Royal Insurance	327 1/4	329 1/4	Lafarge	
Systech	219	219	North	
Sale & Lyle	135 1/2	135 1/2	OFF Paribus	
Thorn Electrical Ind.	294	298	Radio Technique	
Tube Investments	348	346	Saint Gobain	
Turner & Newall	124	133 1/2	Group C	
UDC Group	85	85	CCF	
Unifore	223	226	Finan Group	
Vickers	162 1/2	163 1/2	Lafarge	
Worthing (F.W.)	75 1/4	74 1/4	North	

SALES		PRICE		PRICE	
Alexander's Disc. #1	257	257	Group D		
Allied Irish Bank	165	165	Regin's #1		
ANZ Bank of SA	186	186	TCF-Alcan		
Bank of Canada #1	323	323	LMT		
Bank N.S.W. SA	284	284	Lac		
Bank of Scotland #1	384	384	Lyons		
Barclays #1	463	463	Lyons-Hydro		
Bank of Montreal	359	359	Paradise Bank		
Bank of Ryder #1	97	97	Rodwin's Bank		
Citic Discount 20p	261	261	Cash Market		
Commercial Bank	116	116	Cash of Bank		
Guinness Dist. Corp.	184	184	Commodity		
Hawthorn	384	387	Steel Products		
HSBC	181	181			
Hong Kong & S. S.	127	125			
Keybank Ltd.	59	60			
Kleinwortz B.	137	136			
Lloyds Bank #1	172	172			
Machinery Corp.	328	328			
Midland Bank #1	335	365			
Nat. & Can. Bank	88	88			
Nat. West. #1	398	398			
Schneider	345	345			
Standard Chart. #1	461	467			
Union Bank #1	383	383			

[illegible]

Stock	13	13
Anglo-Amser. Corp.	356	358
Anglo-Amser. Gold	356	367 1/2
Ayer Hstian Tin	394	394
Barlow Rand	480	623 1/2
Bywaterland Gold	480	623 1/2
Botswann	28	28 1/2
Broken	152	152
Canadian	14 3/16	14 11/16
Charter Counsel	133 1/2	133 1/2
Consol. Gold Fields	214 1/2	215 1/2
De Beers	565	565
East Drifordland	512 1/2	513 1/2
Five Stars Goldfield	26 1/16	26 15/16
General Mining	452 1/2	452 1/2
Goldfields of S.A.	346	346 1/2
Harmony	297 1/2	297 1/2
Johnstonsburg Cons.	294	30
Kloof Gold Mng.	15 1/2	15 3/16
Leslie & Gordon	143	143
London Gold Mng.	304	304
Masral & Resources	161	160
President Brand	514 11/16	514 13/16
President Reys	82 1/2	82 1/2
Roan Cons. Mines S.T.	117 1/2	117 1/2
Rosenburg Platin.	478	478
Sandstone Trust	16 7/16	16 7/16
St. Helena	477 1/2	477 1/2
Schickstein	166 1/2	166 1/2
Tanganyika Cons.		



[illegible][illegible]

ANSWER KEY		امتحان	
		Closing July 11	Closing July 13
106.5	545.00		
107.0	140.00		
107.5	64.00		
108.0	78.00		
108.5	126.00		
109.0	229.00		
109.5	252.00		
110.0	244.00		
110.5	84.00		
111.0	176.00	91.00	91.00
111.5	156.10	27.26	27.26
112.0	275.40	329.80	337.50
112.5	177.70	77.28	77.28
113.0	235.00	66.02	67.60

[illegible][illegible]

128.00	129.00	130.00	N.R. Title
130.00	131.00	132.00	Paper
133.00	134.00	135.00	Book
136.00	137.00	138.00	Size
139.00	140.00	141.00	Strain
142.00	143.00	144.00	Strain
145.00	146.00	147.00	Strain
148.00	149.00	150.00	Strain
151.00	152.00	153.00	Strain
154.00	155.00	156.00	Strain
157.00	158.00	159.00	Strain
160.00	161.00	162.00	Strain
163.00	164.00	165.00	Strain
166.00	167.00	168.00	Strain
169.00	170.00	171.00	Strain
172.00	173.00	174.00	Strain
175.00	176.00	177.00	Strain
178.00	179.00	180.00	Strain
181.00	182.00	183.00	Strain
184.00	185.00	186.00	Strain
187.00	188.00	189.00	Strain
190.00	191.00	192.00	Strain
193.00	194.00	195.00	Strain
196.00	197.00	198.00	Strain
199.00	200.00	201.00	Strain
202.00	203.00	204.00	Strain
205.00	206.00	207.00	Strain
208.00	209.00	210.00	Strain
211.00	212.00	213.00	Strain
214.00	215.00	216.00	Strain
217.00	218.00	219.00	Strain
220.00	221.00	222.00	Strain
223.00	224.00	225.00	Strain
226.00	227.00	228.00	Strain
229.00	230.00	231.00	Strain
232.00	233.00	234.00	Strain
235.00	236.00	237.00	Strain
238.00	239.00	240.00	Strain
241.00	242.00	243.00	Strain
244.00	245.00	246.00	Strain
247.00	248.00	249.00	Strain
250.00	251.00	252.00	Strain
253.00	254.00	255.00	Strain
256.00	257.00	258.00	Strain
259.00	260.00	261.00	Strain
262.00	263.00	264.00	Strain
265.00	266.00	267.00	Strain
268.00	269.00	270.00	Strain
271.00	272.00	273.00	Strain
274.00	275.00	276.00	Strain
277.00	278.00	279.00	Strain
280.00	281.00	282.00	Strain
283.00	284.00	285.00	Strain
286.00	287.00	288.00	Strain
289.00	290.00	291.00	Strain
292.00	293.00	294.00	Strain
295.00	296.00	297.00	Strain
298.00	299.00	300.00	Strain
301.00	302.00	303.00	Strain
304.00	305.00	306.00	Strain
307.00	308.00	309.00	Strain
310.00	311.00	312.00	Strain
313.00	314.00	315.00	Strain
316.00	317.00	318.00	Strain
319.00	320.00	321.00	Strain
322.00	323.00	324.00	Strain
325.00	326.00	327.00	Strain
328.00	329.00	330.00	Strain
331.00	332.00	333.00	Strain
334.00	335.00	336.00	Strain
337.00	338.00	339.00	Strain
340.00	341.00	342.00	Strain
343.00	344.00	345.00	Strain
346.00	347.00	348.00	Strain
349.00	350.00	351.00	Strain
352.00	353.00	354.00	Strain
355.00	356.00	357.00	Strain
358.00	359.00	360.00	Strain
361.00	362.00	363.00	Strain
364.00	365.00	366.00	Strain
367.00	368.00	369.00	Strain
370.00	371.00	372.00	Strain
373.00	374.00	375.00	Strain
376.00	377.00	378.00	Strain
379.00	380.00	381.00	Strain
382.00	383.00	384.00	Strain
385.00	386.00	387.00	Strain
388.00	389.00	390.00	Strain
391.00	392.00	393.00	Strain

[illegible]

		Barco Ltd. CA.110001	149	152	premium
		R. Ind. Mediterranean			refined to
		Barco Papiers			1. All pet
		Barco Strapping (250)	253	245	2. S&W
		Barco Uruguay (1,000)	233	237	based on
		Barco Veneza	261	270	3. S&W
		Barco Zargamano	210	220	4. Oil
		Baskinins			5. Plant
		Basso (430,000)			6. Yarn
		Baskich & Wilson			5% = Cr
		CRC			7. SUSP =
		E. T. Adams	135	145	
		Expansive Zinc			
		Exp. Inc. Tulsa			
		Fenn (1,000)	53.00	58	
		Cal. Pyroclastic			
		Crump Veneza (400)			
		Hidralic	63.25	67.50	
		Herbertson	54.25	63	
		Imperial			
		Oberra			
		Peapack Resins			
		ProBrier	159	157	
		Salvage	158.00	157	
		Servis Papers			
		Salvage			
		Telechem	128	128	
		Termin	72.00	75.80	
		Triflex Hootch			
		Tulsa			
		Valon Zinc	58.00	58.00	

July 1952

Short term  
7 days net  
Month  
Three months  
Over one year

The following  
1952-1953  
Long term

PAUL S.

July 11		July 13		Range	
Chasing	Chasing	Chasing	Chasing		
Price/Sale					
34	334	334	334	USA	2,216-2,2170
35	336	336	336	France	2,594-2,5755
276	276	276	276	Canada	9,446-9,4700
508	508	508	508	Japan	65,194-65,194
519	519	519	519	Italy	1823-18,125-18,200
27	27	27	27	Sweden	4,770-4,770
218	218	218	218	Switzerland	1,690-1,690
273	273	273	273	N. Germany	2,464-2,4650
				Sweden	9,405-9,4159
				Norway	11,210-11,210
				Denmark	11,210-11,210
				Austria	30,40-30,425
				Portugal	186,20-187,20
				Spain	147,15-147,28

	Closing July 12	Closing July 13		
350	348			
Chem.	157	155		
217	215			
465	463			
217	217			
644	635			
230	230			
495	495			
470	470			
81	81			
615	615			
30	30			
335	333			
433	433			
346	346			
338	338			
365	363			
123	119			
362	373			
230	230			
584	599			
132	119			
429	427			
2908	2938			
298	279			
921	921			
530	525			
123	123			
436	416			
319	381			
575	574			
623	629			

	July 13
U.S.	2.3165
W. Germany	1.8315
S. France	1.6835
Holland	2.8190
France	4.3702
Belgium	29.40
Italy	824.95
Japan	
Denmark	5.2673
Norway	5.8820
Sweden	4.3355
Canada	86.590
Spain	54.40
Australia	13.5000
Argentina	

DOW JONES & FT STOCK AVERAGES	
DOW JONES	
NOON STOCK AVERAGES	
July 13	
30 Industrials	833.00
28 Transport	244.50
13 Utilities	187.37
65 Stocks	284.52
DJ 484	8.85V
DJ 244	0.43V
DJ 136	0.22V
DJ 65	0.38V

Wheat	495	495
Small	549	539
Barley	168	174
Electric	175	172
Wheat	485	482
Small	548	
Barley	539	543
Electric	337	337
Wheat	852	839
Small	136	139
Barley	447	447
Electric	596	595
Wheat	176	175

[illegible]

Closing July 12	Closing July 13	Settling Price Step 5
316	310	
1950/199hd	213	UNQ
213	213	UNQ
213	264	262
414	414	414
54hd	535d	
515	528	
138	122/130	
146	145	
177	176	
559	559	
595	595	
291	290/298	
500	500	

...s	196	197	July	1418	per ton
...s	126	126	September	1418	1403
...s	436	436/442	October	1418	1442
...s	232/234	234	December	1515	1514
...s	322	324	January	1515	1534
...s	585	585	March	1590	1590
...s	1790	1790	May	1590	1584
...s	470	470	July	1620	1615
...s	291	290	September	1640	1640
...s	570/585	585			
...s	143	143			
...s	155	154/154			
...s	488	482	July	1880	per ton
...s	UNQ	308	September	1870	1876
...s	610	615	November	1920	1928
...s	670	670	January	1920	1920
...s	330	330	March	1905	1903
...s	610	615	May	1890	1878
...s	670	670	July	1890	1878
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...s	122	122			
...s	144	144			
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...s	143	143			
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...s	196	197	July	1418	per ton
...s					

Jan	816	868	Sugar, Domestic	63.99	61.25
Feb	816	868	Sugar, Foreign	63.99	61.25
Mar	UNQ	UNQ	Jan-March	66.10	66.89
Apr	132	132	April-June	66.10	66.89
May	132	132	July-Sept	76.60	76.60
June	UNQ	UNQ	Oct-December	72.89	72.70
July			Jan-March	74.28	74.28
Aug			April-June	77.28	77.80
Sept					
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Portugal .....	48.97
<b>NEW YORK</b>	
<b>July 13 Opening Prices</b>	
SYTC .....	1.2215-1.2225
BFX CON .....	23.23-23.29
CA .....	84.38-84.78
PFR .....	4.3685-4.3698
LIT .....	224.18-224.68
DFL .....	2.8165-2.8175
SFE .....	1.6428-1.6438
DNKK .....	1.3138-1.3139
VEN .....	217.78-217.80
AUS. SCH .....	13.643-13.66
DKR .....	5.2645-5.2646

NASDAQ.....	5,767.45-5,797.50
S&P 500.....	48.72-48.85
DOW JONES.....	4,237.68-4,249.88
RUSSELL 2000.....	361.10-362.55
SPYBET.....	44.30-44.35
MEXICO.....	33.85-32.85

20-year monthly 8-5/8 disc, two months \$40.12  
 30-year disc, three months 79-1/2, six months 300-  
 29 1/2, twelve months 498-00, one year 498-00  
 10-year T-bill 8-5/8 disc, two months 300-29 1/2,  
 three months 7-5 disc, six months 5-3 disc, twelve months  
 4-4 premium.

## LONDON GOLD

July 13

Afternoon fix.....	\$327.45
Gold price.....	\$328.00
Yesterday's fix.....	\$329.75

**مؤشر دای جونس**  
**والفینکس اسٹاک اینڈ بینک**

## DOW JONES BOND AVERAGES

July 13

20 Bonds.....	85.46	UP 0.87
10 Public Utility.....	87.33	UP 0.81
10 Industrials.....	84.80	DN 0.63

## FINANCIAL TIMES STOCK INDICES

	July 11	July 12	A year ago
Gov't Secs. ....	72.95	72.46	76.82
Fixed Interest ..	74.72	74.66	71.79
Instmt. Ovr'y ...	468.6	469.8	473.6
Gold Mins. ....	161.8	165.4	159.0
Gold M'Ex-Spm.	147.5	148.3	167.3
Ord. Div. Yield ..	6.69	6.70	5.66
Emp's W'k's. (bill)	16.77	16.81	17.00
P/E Ratio (metho)	7.54	7.52	7.84
Total bargains ..	15,962	15,875	—
Eq'y turn'v'n Sm	76.73	-	61.71
Eq'y turn'v'n Lg	13.24	-	13.23

Q4 '79 to Q4 '78 *Excess* *1979-78*  
106m. 479.2 111m. 478.6 *None* 479.1  
1st prem. 479.6 21m. 478.4 3m. 478.1  
Latest listed 01-24-80 *None* 5/21/79  
Banks 100-01 Gov. Secs. 150-01 7/21/79  
Funds 1/28 2nd. 1st. 2nd. 01-17/78  
Gold Mines 12/29/78, *See* Activity 3rd Dec 1942  
EX-5 premiums listed started June, 1972.

**CHEQUELED  
OFFERINGS**

Generalaschaffische Zentralbank. 48 million dollars, due 1969, quarterly interest at 0.25 paces above the average of the bid and offer rates for the 100-day time deposit of the Fed. Monthly interest 5.5%, first call at par in 1963, Credit Suisse-First Boston, 17 July.

**OTHER CURRENCIES**

Mitsubishi Baihyo Industrial Corp., guaranteed by Mitsubishi Bk., 14 million Kuwaiti Dinars, 1st call at par, interest 3.5 years, Kuwait Investment Co., 17 July.

The volume of scheduled Eurobond offerings listed in the table for the first 1977 calendar year compared with 767 million dollars a week earlier.

**FOREIGN ISSUES**

Interamerican Development Bank, 100 million 1st issue 1977, 1978, 4.5% at par, CDB 20-25 July.

Sanro Nacional de Desarrollo y Reconstruccion, 75 million 1st issue, due 1980, 5.0% at 99, 1st call 1978, Credit Suisse, 11-14 July.

**ELECTRICITY** - The Federal Government, 108 million Swiss Francs, dec 1994, 4.57% vs 99.2% at yield, 4.56% Union Bank of Switzerland, 16-19 July.

**Soybeans** - Coal and Steel Community, 125 million dollars, due 1 Aug. 1999, Lehman Brothers-Kuhn Loeb, 100 million dollars, due 1991, convertible, Goldman Sachs and Co.

**السلع والمعادن الثمينة**

SOYABEAN MEAL	Today's Closing \$ per tonne	Today's Closing \$ per tonne

August.....	116.70	122.80
October.....	127.30	122.80
December.....	125.00	124.00
February.....	125.00	122.80
April.....	122.80	126.80
June.....	130.50	127.00
August.....	133.00	126.80

July 13 Official Close		
ALUMINUM	Today's Closing	Previous Closing
	<i>\$ per tonne</i>	
Cash.....	665.00	665.00
Three months.....	665.00	670.00
September.....	665.00	—

COFFER		
	Today's Closing	Previous Closing
	<i>\$ per tonne</i>	
Wharves.....	775.00	785.00
Cash.....	775.00	785.00
Three months.....	815.50	836.00
September.....	785.00	—
Cash.....	775.00	775.00
Three months.....	797.00	797.00
September.....	775.00	—

LEAD		
	Today's Closing	Previous Closing
	<i>\$ per tonne</i>	

Cash .....	\$42.00	\$42.00
Three months .....	\$24.87	\$22.00
Settlement .....	\$44.00	—
<b>NICKEL</b>		
Three months .....	2665	2675
<b>SILVER</b>		
	Per tray ounce	
Cash .....	409.50	409.50
Three months .....	412.78	412.00
Settlement .....	393.00	—
<b>TIN</b>		
	Per tonne	
Standard .....	7100	7100

Three months .....	6860	6865
Six months .....	7368	—
High Grade Cash .....	—	—
Three months .....	7290	7300
Six months .....	6855	6870
Six months .....	7390	—

**ZINC**

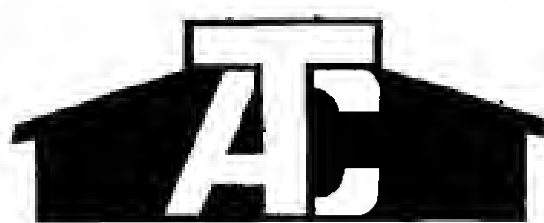
Cash .....	317.00	5 per cent .....	312.00
Three months .....	326.00	—	328.00
Six months .....	315.00	—	—

**كيفية فوائد العملات الأوروبية**

French Franc	Italian Lira	Asian Dollar	Japanese Yen
9%—18	9%—12½	—	2 1/16—2 3/8
19%—11	18—20	10 7/8%—10 1/2%	2 3/8—2 7/16
12%—11½	18%—16½	10 1/2%—11 1/8%	2 1/4—1 3/16
12%—11	14—16½	10%—10 1/2%	2 1/8—1 3/16
12%—12½	14—15	10%—11%	9%—6%
12%—12½	13%—14%	10%—10 1/2%	6 7/16—6 1/4

9%—10 per cent; five years 9%—10 per cent nominal value and Swiss francs. Asian rates are clearing rates in Shanghai.





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PAGE 12

International

الرياض ٢٧ شعبان ١٤٠٠ هـ

### Riots in Georgetown

## Priest killed as sectarian violence explodes in Guyana

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, July 15 (R) — A British-born priest died in a hospital here late Saturday after being stabbed during a violent demonstration earlier in the day.

Officials said Bernard Darke had been stabbed in the back while taking photographs of clashes between demonstrators for the church newspaper "The Standard."

Two other people were injured in the fighting, which flared after a group of leftists appeared in court on charges of starting a fire which

destroyed offices housing a government department and the ruling political party headquarters three days ago.

The newspaper's leading columnist Mike James also was injured in the fighting. A third man, identified as Gordon Yearwood, from the Bauxite Township south of the capital, was in a hospital with a deep gash on the left arm.

The trouble flared between rival political groups shortly after an appearance in court of Walter

Rodney, Rupert Roopnarine and another man, all accused of arson. A fourth person, technical institute lecturer Kwame Apatha, appeared in an arms and ammunition charge, and university student Karen de Souza was accused of theft.

All had been detained since Wednesday when police swooped on homes around the city in the wake of the fire, which destroyed the National Development Ministry building which also housed the secretariat of the ruling People's National Congress (PNC).

The fire spread to a second building, housing several departments of the Sugar Corporation. The government said the fire was started by men in army uniforms who had arms and wore gas-masks.

They were said to have disarmed, bound and gagged security guards, set the building on fire and later dumped the still bound guards on a roadside two miles away.

When the accused were taken away from court, a group of sympathizers were marching towards the jail when counter-demonstrators attacked them.

The Working People's Alliance, with which most of the accused are linked, said the attack was by members of a religious sect, the House of Israel, which it said has been functioning as a strong-arm group for the ruling party.

The sect has an estimated 8,000 members and is led by Edward Washington.

Following the clash, police arrested five people.

## Saudi non-oil industry booming, says official

RIYADH, July 15 (SPA) — The number of industries in Saudi Arabia outside the petroleum sector reached 1,400 at the end of 1978, Deputy Industry and Electricity Minister Dr. Fnuad Al-Farisi said Sunday.

He described the growth of non-petroleum industry between 1970 and 1976 as "excellent." Heavy industrial growth was more marked than light, with heavy industrial output increasing from 64 to 70 per cent of the whole.

In the first half of this year, he said, 600 licenses for new industries had been granted by the ministry, as compared with 700 in the whole of 1978.

Of those the greatest proportion was in non-metallic mineral ventures, followed by food and chemical industries.

The ministry, he said, issues periodical rosters of licenses for new industrial ventures, as well as rosters of grace period licenses for projects still under feasibility studies.

Dr. Farisi further stated that non-metallic mineral industries rate the first among currently licensed ventures, and food and chemical industries come next.

The ministry provides all government departments and agencies with periodical lists of Saudi factories which are deemed suitable for local government purchases.

Within the ministry's departments, there is special newsletter which is designed and specialized in assisting native manufacturers to promote their products, the deputy minister concluded.

### 119 years later

## Pony Express off again to California

ST. JOSEPH, Missouri, July 15 (AP) — The Pony Express came to life again on Saturday as 10 riders mounted horses here and set off on a 1,950-mile trip to Sacramento, California.

"Wanted. Young skinny fellows, not over eighteen. Must be expert riders willing to risk death daily. Orphans preferred," read

the Pony Express advertisement of 119 years ago.

Original riders of the pioneer mail service made the trip to Sacramento in 10 days, stopping only long enough to drop mail and change horses. The revived Pony Express riders will take six weeks to make the journey, traveling only about 55 miles per day.

They are expected to arrive Aug. 22 in Sacramento where they will be greeted by California Gov. Edmund Brown Jr.

The event was sponsored by the British Postal Service to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the death of Sir Rowland Hill, inventor of the adhesive postage stamp. The rider making the best cumulative time will receive the Sir Rowland Hill Cup.

Before the riders left, officials administered the original Pony Express oath which prohibited drinking or gambling.

The group carried letters from St. Joseph officials to the mayor of Sacramento and other California officials. Three fresh horses accompanied each rider.

## Three killed in Zahran well accident

JEDDAH, July 15 — Three persons were drowned in a well in Zahran last week when they tried to operate a water booster inside, "Al-Medina" reported Sunday.

The apparently faulty motor sent out smoke as one of the victims attempted to ignite it. Suddenly, the smoke became so thick that the man fell unconscious and was drowned.

The second man tried to rescue the drowning man, but the thick smoke suffocated him and he also fell. In his vain bid to save the other two, the third one also met the same fate.



RECOVERING: Music student Renee Katz, an 18-year-old New York woman who was pushed in front of a subway train June 7, smiles at a hospital recently. The young woman's hand was severed in the accident, but doctors managed to sew it back on, and they say it is healing well.

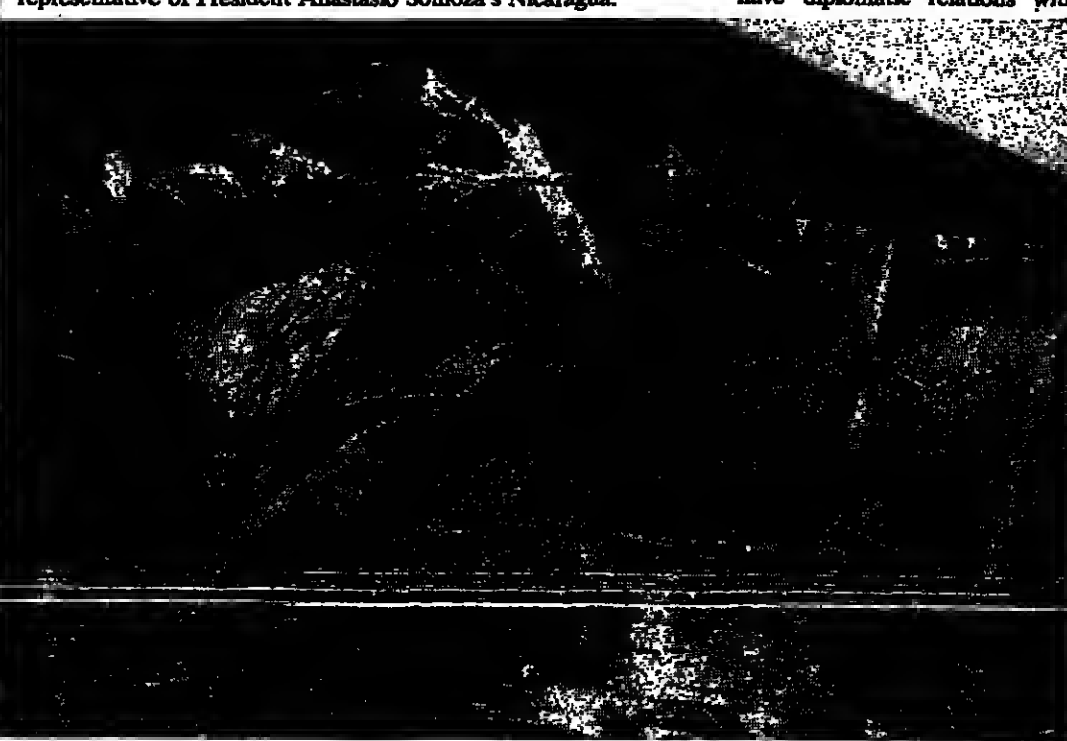
## Nicaragua missing Miss Universe contest on

PERTH, Australia, July 15 (AP) — Miss England, Caroline Seaward, won the "Miss Photogenic" award at the preliminary judging of the Miss Universe Pageant Saturday night.

The "Miss Unity" award went to Miss Japan, Yurika Kuroda, who was considered to be the most friendly among the entrants.

The awards were based on the voting of press photographers who had been covering the contest since the girls arrived two weeks ago. One of the contestants was missing, Miss Nicaragua, Patricia Pineda Chamorro, flew out secretly in an attempt to save the lives of her four younger sisters and her brother.

Pageant officials confirmed Saturday that Miss Chamorro's family had been threatened by Sandinista guerrillas for coming to Perth as a representative of President Anastasio Somoza's Nicaragua.



DEBRIS: What is believed to be the largest single piece of Skylab yet recovered sits outside the Kalgoorlie, Australia town hall. U.S. space scientists arrived in Australia Sunday to examine it and other portions of the space craft.

## For Skylab inspection

## U.S. space experts arrive in Australia

PERTH, Australia, July 15 (R) — Five American space experts arrived Sunday to study Skylab debris and interview people who saw the space station's fiery return to earth over Western Australia on Wednesday night.

The men from the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration

(NASA) aim to find out as much as possible about the crash to help prevent potentially fatal crashes of space wreckage in the future, a NASA spokesman said.

The team arrives in Sydney Sunday morning and will visit Canberra for talks with federal government officials. They will fly to Perth later and go on to the Kalgoorlie area, where large chunks of Skylab debris have already been recovered.

Police are guarding the biggest Skylab relic, a two-meter long cylinder on public display at the Kalgoorlie town hall.

In desert country east of Kalgoorlie, hundreds of other Skylab hunters swarmed over sheep ranches looking for pieces of the American space station.

Police are worried by the influx with many searchers armed with rifles and unfamiliar with the

formless plains in which a number of people have got lost and died in recent years.

The searchers have taken out miner's licences to allow them to plow the area without the permission of ranch owners.

### UFO sighted

In Lisbon early Sunday, hundreds of people including staff at the airport control tower, reported seeing a glowing orb streaking across the sky from north to south.

State radio said one of its transmissions was mysteriously cut for three minutes. Radio Taxi also reported reception trouble for around the same period just after 0100 local time.

Staff at the airport control tower said the area was lit up while the unidentified object sped over.

### Budget of SR 15m

## Taif summer cleanup set

JEDDAH, July 15 — SR15 million has been allocated for the clean-up of roads in Taif during this summer, "Al-Medina" reported Sunday.

Meanwhile, Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs Prince Majed has approved a proposal of

Taif municipality to secure sanitation equipment and workers to take over the job.

The paper added that the municipality has bought huge sophisticated equipment to eliminate flies and other insects, with a view to making Taif a pleasant summer resort.

### Queen arrives July 27

## Zambia preparing royal welcome

LUSAKA, Zambia July 15 (AP) — The red carpet and other royal accoutrements are coming from South Africa, the royal beds, their design copied "from an Italian catalogue," have been made in Zambia.

The forthcoming visit of Queen Elizabeth II for the Commonwealth heads of state conference has converted this capital into a frenzy of last-minute preparations.

Municipal workers are busy planting new gardens along the city's thoroughfares and are painting the curbs in white and black stripes. A new hotel was finished a few days ago and employees are busy tearing down scaffolding so that last-minute landscaping can begin next front.

Time is growing short and there is still much to do before the Queen arrives July 27. The conference of Commonwealth leaders from all over the world begins on Aug. 1.

The Queen is the center of attention for the Zambian government of President Kenneth Kaunda, and the country, which gained independence from Britain in 1964, is spending between \$4 and \$10 million to get everything in readiness.

A red carpet worth some \$5,000 has been ordered and shipped to Zambia for the Queen to tread on when she arrives at Lusaka's refurbished airport.

South African newspapers reported that a royal toilet has been shipped from a South African manufacturer but the company refused to divulge details, apparently fearing that the publicity would kill the contract. Zambia, a black ruled nation doesn't have diplomatic relations with



The Queen

white-ruled South Africa.

But, "The Times of Zambia" reported, the Queen and her royal party, the Duke of Edinburgh, her husband, and their son, Prince Andrew will have royal beds made by Zambian industry.

"Royal bed given Zambia treat" was the headline.

The three beds, costing a total of \$3,450, are being made by Becko Furniture here.

The headboards and footboards are of dark wood with much carving and fluting around cane weave panels.

Mihailo Jacimovic, Becko technical manager, told "The Times" that "the design for the beds was taken from an Italian catalogue."

Political arrangements were also being made. British diplomats here indicated it was doubtful that the queen would officially meet black Rhodesian guerrilla leader Joshua Nkomo during her stay.

They said Nkomo, leader of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, hadn't been invited to any British-sponsored functions. Zambian government officials weren't saying whether Nkomo would be invited to any of their functions, but diplomats said that it was unlikely.

## Nazer meets Esaki on planning

JEDDAH, July 15 (SPA) — Planning Minister Sheikh Hisham Nazer Sunday met with visiting Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry Masumi Esaki, and discussed Japanese assistance to development and planning, particularly the petrochemicals industry.

## Saudi envoy visits Kohistan

ISLAMABAD, July 15 (SPA) — Saudi Ambassador here Sheikh Riad Al-Khatib Sunday visited the Kohistan area, 300 kilometers to the north, which was hit by a severe earthquake in 1974. The ambassador went to see reconstruction, for which Saudi Arabia had given \$10 million.

## Science organization confers

TAIF, July 15 (SPA) — The Executive Council of the Arab Organization for Education, Culture and Sciences Sunday discussed its Director General's report on the projects and others that are to be executed in the future.

## Chamber chiefs meet in Taif

TAIF, July 15 (SPA) — The Presidents of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Mecca, Riyadh, Jeddah, Dammam, Medina, Qassim and Taif met here today to study the statute of the General Secretariat of the Council of Chambers of Commerce and a commercial and industrial directory of businessmen.

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